

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1866.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.—The President Johnson's New Year's reception was attended by all the officers connected with the several departments, foreign ministers and officers of the army. After they had paid their respects the colored employees of the mansion were permitted to pay their compliments to the President.

THE SUPREME COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS has decided that the law allowing towns and cities to refund bounty money, paid by citizens to obtain recruits, is constitutional. But that towns have no right to raise money by tax to reimburse individuals for money paid to procure substitutes during the war.

THE CANADIANS are in trouble again, and so are some drovers who have bought cattle in Canada. Under the act just passed by Congress forbidding the importation of cattle from foreign countries, an order has been issued putting a stop to the bringing of cattle from Canada. It places those who have purchased cattle there for our markets in a bad fix.

INSTEAD OF THE NEGROES creating trouble at Alexandria on Christmas, it was the whites who were the assaulting party. Drunken rebels held high carnival in that city, murdering and abusing innocent colored persons. At least six negroes were murdered by these brutes, and many others injured. As yet the murdering villains have escaped arrest, and are likely to go unpunished.

IT IS REPORTED that Maximilian wants to see President Johnson and Secretary Seward, to assure them of his good intentions towards the United States, and thinks we shall be benefited by his reign in Mexico. Perhaps so, but then he looks at the case from his standpoint and not ours. It is not Max who is so obnoxious to the United States, but his form of Government, which is antagonistic to all Republican governments.

THE CHILIAN are looking up in naval matters, and are raising the blockade which Spain has instituted. On the 18th of November the Chilean man-of-war Esmeralda captured the Spanish gunboat Covadonga off Papudo. The engagement lasted half an hour; 14 Spaniards were wounded, and two killed. The Esmeralda was undamaged. The prisoners taken were a commandant, 6 officers, 110 men. The Chilean corvette was armed with twenty-three two pounders and a crew of 123 men. The Spanish gunboat had six guns and 137 men. The Esmeralda fired but fifteen shots, nine of which took effect. The Covadonga fired only four. The Chileans had also captured a launch of the Spanish gunboat, blockading between Tome and Talcahuano. The launch contained one gun and forty men.

Should We Like It?—What would the farm laborers and operatives of New England say, if our legislatures should enact that during the first ten days of January of each year, they should make contracts for labor for the then ensuing year, and for the next year following; also, that after having chosen their employers, they should not be allowed to leave without their consent? How would they like it, too, if it should be enacted, that they should be obliged to remunerate their employers for all damage that might happen to teams, implements and machinery while in their use; and that for leaving home without permission they should be subject to a fine? And how would our New England workmen like it if anybody else but this employer should be forbidden to harbor them under a penalty of \$500. Would not the laborers and operatives rebel against such statutes, and would not every intelligent man and woman cry out against them? Yet this is precisely what the Southern States are doing in the way of reconstructing themselves. Their statutes, however, are designed expressly for the Freedmen, and entail upon that class of persons another species of slavery little less obnoxious than the black code. Louisiana, South Carolina and Mississippi, lately reconstructed, have enacted under the head of labor and apprentice laws, such statutes as will enslave the freedmen as much as they ever have been, and render another civil war inevitable unless the General Government takes the oppressed blacks under its control. Under their statutes the freedman stand no more chance of obtaining his just rights than he did in the days of Calhoun or Toombs. Under the apprentice act, a colored child may be kept in slavery till he is twenty-one years of age, and then under other acts he may be held in the same condition as long as he lives. Freedmen have no liberty to make contracts for three or six months; and when making a bargain for one year, it must include the next also, so that by engaging for two years, and being obliged to renew the bargain every January, the engagement becomes perpetual. Another feature of the case is that they must engage to labor in the first ten days of January, and of course must accept what the employer offers them or run the risk of violating the laws. If they swear or use disrespectful language to the employer, they will be subject to punishment by fine. Such are the first fruits of reconstruction.

SETTLING TIME.—The first of the New Year should be improved by everybody to settle all accounts. It is a bad practice to allow debt and credit to run along from year to year without a final settlement, and no correct, prosperous business-man will permit it. Post your books, then, Mr. Slackman, in this month of January, and square accounts with your neighbor, that you may know whether you are even with the world, for the New Year. Much litigation occurs from long-standing accounts, so if you would avoid costs and the lawyers settle your books.

A NICE LITTLE DEBT.—Springfield has a debt of \$127,124.49, but the city property is valued at \$297,093.46.

Massachusetts Legislature.

The legislature of Massachusetts assembled on Wednesday. The Senate was called to order by Hon. Tappan Wentworth of Lowell, when a ballot was taken for President, resulting in the election of Joseph A. Pond of Middlesex, by a unanimous vote. Stephen N. Gifford of Duxbury was re-elected Clerk, and John Morissey Sergeant-at-arms. The House was called to order by Rev. Dr. Worcester of Salem. On a ballot for Speaker, James M. Stone of Charlestown was elected, having 233 votes to 108 for Harvey Jewell of Boston. Wm. S. Robinson, of Malden, was re-elected Clerk, and a ballot for Sergeant-at-arms resulted in the election of Capt. Edward Jones of Boston, who had 120 votes to John Morissey 99. The question is now upon the concurrence of the Senate with the House, and some sort of compromise will have to be effected. At the organization State constables were in attendance to keep order, which feature was not relished by some of the members. At 2 o'clock both branches were escorted to the old South Church to hear the election sermon by Rev. Alonzo H. Quint of New Bedford. In the morning Governor Andrew sent a special message to the Senate concerning the military affairs of the Commonwealth, showing what had been done during the war, and the condition they are now in. He stated that Massachusetts had furnished the army and navy on the three year's basis, 131,116 men, being 13,492 above all calls from the Government. The amount paid by the State, aside from that raised by towns, on account of the war is \$27,705,109. Governor Andrew delivered his Valedictory Thursday noon, and Governor Bullock will deliver his inaugural address this Saturday morning.

A Lost Opportunity.

When Gen. Lee surrendered and the rebellion gave up the ghost, the leaders, and those who had been led, in that stupendous revolt, were ready to accept any conditions from the victors. They expected nothing short of freedom for the slaves, confiscation of their property and loss of suffrage. Then, not only the freedom of the slave, but his suffrage also would have been accepted as events expected, and events not to be resisted. That golden opportunity had been seized upon to have made the slave not simply a freedman, but a freeman to all intents and purposes. It is said the President had no power to do it. But he had the power to tell the seceded States that they could not come back into full communion with the sister States till they repudiated the rebel debt and until they passed the amendment to the Constitution. If he had added to the request suffrage for the freedmen, that, too, would have been as readily granted.

Finding pardon easy and reconstruction so simple, our Southern friends have grown bolder, and now not only refuse the right of suffrage to the freedmen, but are enacting laws that will effectually re-enslave them. Though the grand opportunity has been lost by the President, it is yet in the hands of Congress to protect the freedman from wrong and threatened involuntary servitude. It may also pass an amendment to the constitution making suffrage equal throughout the United States. What constitutes a voter in one State should make him one in another, and if intelligence should be the basis, that provided by the Constitution of Massachusetts is a model. We trust that Congress will not let the present session pass without providing for this necessity.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE—\$5000 PAID FOR A BROKEN HEART.—In the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, on Tuesday, the case of Charlotte A. Potter vs. John G. Pusey, the same being an action for damages arising from a breach of promise of marriage, was brought to trial. Plaintiff claimed that the defendant, early in the year 1864, sought her society, and at length promised to marry her, and she made preparations at his request to be ready for the ceremony and a bridal tour at six hours notice; and that he refused to fulfill his engagement. Damages laid at \$5000. After the production of the plaintiff's testimony the defendant submitted to a formal verdict for the amount claimed.

TERMINAL SUFFERING AT SEA.—The brig C. M. Curver, Capt. Trent, from Georgetown, S. C., off and for Seaport, Me., with a cargo of timber, was dismantled and thrown upon her beam ends, by a gale on the 21st ult. The deck load broke adrift and crushed one of the men to death. Exposed to the fury of the gale, the sea making a fair breach over the wreck, the survivors remained nine days without food or fresh water. On the 30th ult. the steward died, and the others, not having eaten anything since the 21st, were preparing to eat the steward's dead body when rescued by the schooner Emma V., of Newburyport, and taken to Gloucester.

THE CASE OF THE MALDEN MURDERER.—The case of Edward W. Green, who is confined in the jail at East Cambridge under sentence of death for the murder of young Converse, in the Malden Bank, came up at a meeting of the Executive Council Tuesday afternoon, the question being: Shall his sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life? A long debate took place, and then the vote was taken by yeas and nays, when six Councilors voted "nay," and three "yea," so that the matter of hanging the man must be decided by the incoming administration.

NAUGHTY BOSTON GIRLS.—Two young girls, named Annie Murdoch and Nellie Harris, from Boston, who had imprudently left their homes and friends at the instigation of three fast young chaps, were arrested in Washington, Friday, and manifesting a wish to return home if they could procure the means the officers made the youngsters disgorge their money, with which the girls were forwarded to their homes, in charge of the conductor of the train.

SINGULAR LABEL SUIT.—The Collector of Internal Revenue in Washington, is soon to take his trial for libel, he having written a letter to the Secretary of War stating that a certain contractor was an enemy to the administration. The damages are laid at ten thousand dollars.

A BUTTER SEQUESTRATOR ABSCONDES.—E. G. Burnham, a butter dealer of Chicago, swindled some twenty-five firms out of about \$17,000 recently, and then left for parts unknown. The heaviest victim is Charles Bartlett, who loses \$6000.

Fashions for the New Year.

The new year Eighteen Hundred Sixty-Six will be remarkable for its fashions; for the goddess of Fashion hath many votaries, and there are few who do not worship at her shrine. This year it will be the fashion for people to love money—to drive sharp bargains for gain, and to cheat one another after the fashion of gentlemen, and he that does not succeed will be called stupid and foolish.

It will be the fashion for the ladies to wear monstrous coils of hair, and horrid bonnets, that our grandmothers would have ridiculed, yet shall they be pronounced beautiful and "splendid."

It will be the fashion for young men to drink drinks, and for many to squander time and money in gaming and tipping rooms, when they should save both in order that the tailor may not suffer for giving them the appearance of respectable men.

It will be the fashion for doctors to deal in physic and calomel; yet many patients will recover to laugh at the attempt to make them food for worms.

It will be the fashion for lovers to breathe plaintive sighs and do a thousand silly things in the eyes of other people; but the moon will shine just as brightly, and the man in it will look just as interesting as ever.

It will be the fashion for neighbors to slander each other, and for backbiters to interest people with long ears; nevertheless shall he that utters his own business prosper, while his calumniators wallow in the mire.

It will be the fashion for speculators to go a wooing, and some of them will return shorn. The lesson taught by this example will not, however, promote honesty or morality.

It will be the fashion for hypocrites to occupy prominent places in the churches, and to wear sanctimonious faces on Sunday; but the really good man will be unpretentious and love his neighbor as himself.

It will be the fashion for ladies to pay more attention to dress than to the adornments of virtue and character—to care more for outward show than for personal merit; yet there will be rare exceptions, and blessed will be the man who seeks such an one for a wife.

It will be the fashion for spiritualists to have visions and bold communion with the spirits in other spheres, and the result thereof will be better than with those who hold communion with the "spirits" of our sphere, for verily the spirits of this world are adulterated and full of "poison."

It will be the fashion for people to marry and be given in marriage, yet old maids will grow wrinkled, and old bachelors have holes in the heels of their stockings.

It will be the fashion for politicians to become patriots, and for rogues to make professions of honesty; the devil will also pretend to be a saint, and many people will be deceived thereby.

It will be the fashion for disappointed lovers to commit suicide or matrimony, and for inconsiderate couples to elope, but they will find opportunity to repent in the future.

It will be the fashion for merchants to give short measure and light weights, for the heart of man is consummately wicked.

It will be the fashion for ministers to preach against sin and everything that is evil, and in many cases their reward will be starvation salaries and ungrateful congregations.

It will be the fashion for poor people to envy the rich, and for the rich to sympathize little with the poor, and affection between them will not be of the sincerest kind.

It will be the fashion for many people to be selfish—to get all they can, and keep what they have got, and such men will make the earth richer by being under its surface.

It will be the fashion for steamers to burst their boilers, and for railroad trains to meet with serious accidents, yet people will not go on foot so long as steam will carry them to destruction.

It will be the fashion for dishonest people to cheat the printer—for subscribers to newspapers to become delinquent, and the sins of such will rise up in judgment against them; but the righteous man will pay the printer all that he owes him, and his days shall be long in the land; yea his sleep will be sweet, and his children shall rise up and call him blessed. Selah.

A MINISTER PROVEN TO BE A THIEF.—On Tuesday last a German Lutheran minister, named Frederick Theodore Winkelmann, who was employed as a Professor of Languages in the Polytechnic Institute kept by a Spanish gentleman and his wife, named Villavieja, at Weehawken, N. J., died suddenly of congestion of the brain. The subsequent examination of the Professor's effects revealed some transactions in which he had been engaged, and proved him to be a common thief. He used to rob the students of their watches and other valuables.

MURDER.—A burglar entered the cabin of the schooner John Boynton, lying at anchor in the East River, Saturday forenoon, when the captain was sleeping. The captain awoke, when the burglar put a pistol to his head and threatened to blow out his brains if he made a noise. The captain cried for assistance. The chief mate, Robert Mitchell, came in with a hatchet, when the burglar shot him dead and escaped.

SAB.—A Miss Heston who left her country home and went to St. Louis for love of a young Scotchman, killed herself the other day, by taking medicine to procure an abortion. After her death, it was found that the poor girl had mistaken her condition.

COSTLY BUSINESS.—The cost of the celebrated Strong divorce suit at the close of the case on both sides, will amount to forty thousand dollars, while the incidental expenses of court jury and time cannot be less than five thousand more. The manuscript of the official reporters of the trial numbered some three thousand five hundred pages. The jury could not agree, so all this time and money is lost.

STATE OFFICIALS.—B. B. Russell & Co. 55 Cornhill, Boston, have got out a neat photographic card bearing the likenesses of Gov. Bullock, Lieut. Gov. Claflin, Oliver Warner, Secretary of State, Jacob H. Loud, Treasurer, Henry S. Briggs, Auditor, and Chester I. Reed, Attorney General. In the centre of the card is a front view of the State house. Price 15 cents. A larger size for framing is furnished for 50 cents.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.—The steamship Constitution, Capt. Greenman, which sailed from Savannah on the 23d ult., for New York, struck on Cape Lookout Shoals on the morning of the 26th ult., and remaining there 48 hours, went to pieces, causing the loss of 40 souls. Capt. Greenman, 12 of his crew and one passenger, named W. P. Long, of Brooklyn, saved themselves on cotton bales.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

CONGRESS REASSEMBLED YESTERDAY.—The Liberator, Mr. Garrison's paper is discontinued.

—Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, died Saturday.

—The weather for a fortnight has been more like Spring than Winter.

—The Worcester Transcript has gone into new hands, and comes out with the name of the Evening Gazette.

—Mrs. James T. Rhodes drowned herself on the 1st inst., at Sekonk, while in a state of mental derangement.

—The dwelling of James Smart of Delta, O., was burned last week, and himself and wife perished in the flames.

—Gen. Grant favors a reduction of the army to 60,000 men. About 200 generals, who are doing nothing, are now under pay.

—The Washington Chronicle defends the President's Message from Senator Sumner's recent attack.

—Gen. Wilson, the capturer of Jeff. Davis will be married in Wilmington next week in the presence of Gen. Grant and staff.

—Mrs. Jennie Varney, of West Ossipee, is living in her 102d year. Her mother died in her 104th year.

—Ketchum, the gold check forger, has been sentenced to four and one-half year's confinement in Sing Sing Prison.

—A brutal negro living near Trappe, Md., cut his wife's arms off the other day and she soon died to death. Her intimacy with another man aggravated him.

—Six children in Waterloo, Wis., recently died of hydrophobia by drinking the milk of a cow which was bitten, six years ago, by a mad dog.

—Two little sons of George Shaw, in East Pembroke, stopped to slide while on the way to school. A woful chasm in the ice and a little dinner basket by the shore were indications of their sad fate.

—The government has seized the Mobile and Ohio railroad, from Corinth down, and will use freight stock to get government cotton out of the country before it is all stolen.

—An attempt to subjugate a schoolmaster at Livermore, resulted in the teacher drawing a pistol and maintaining his dignity *vis a vis* the disturbers paid seventy-five dollars to settle the matter.

—Thursday evening, last week, a thunder storm passed over New Bedford, the lightning being as sharp and thunder as loud as in July.

—A little McClellan was born in Dresden, on the 13th of December. The little girl might have been born in the White House, had not her papa been so averse to black "boys."

—During the past year sixty-three new Congregational churches have been formed in different parts of the country.

—It is once more asserted that Spain has declared herself, willing to accept the mediation of England for settling the difficulty with Chili. The President's Message has reached England.

—It was favorably received by the English press, and caused an improvement of the United States bonds.

—R. B. Bradford, late public administrator of the city of New York, is a defaulter to the amount of \$40,000, which he says was lost in Wall st.

—The President finds his hand and arm are swollen from excessive hand-shaking on New Year's day, and he suffers much pain in consequence.

—In New Orleans three policemen were severely wounded on Christmas day by a gang of negroes, some of whom were arrested, and most of whom were armed.

—Early this month at Jefferson, Texas, the military rescued by force in the open district court, taking them from the custody of the sheriff, two treasury agents indicted by the Grand Jury for swindling.

—A boy in Warren county, Ind., who was bitten by a mad dog two weeks since, was taken to Terre Haute, and the mad stone applied. On the first application the stone adhered to the wound for fourteen hours. The patient has returned home, being assured that he is out of danger.

THE LADIES FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—Congress will be petitioned by the ladies who ask that an amendment to the Constitution may be passed that shall prohibit States from disfranchising any of their citizens. The fair petitioners say:—

We represent 15,000,000 people—one-half the entire population of the country—intelligent, virtuous, native-born citizens; and yet we are the only class who stand outside the pale of political recognition. The Constitution classes us as "free people," and counts us "whole persons" in the basis of representation, and yet we are governed without our consent, compelled to pay taxes without appeal, and punished for violations of law without choice of judge or jury. The experience of all ages, the Declarations of the Fathers, the statute laws of our own day, and the fearful revolution through which we have just passed, all prove the uncertain tenure of life, liberty and property so long as the ballot—the only weapon of self-protection—is not in the hand of every citizen. Therefore as you are now amending the Constitution, and in harmony with advancing civilization, placing new safeguards round the individual rights of 4,000,000 of emancipated slaves, we ask that you extend the right of suffrage to woman—the only remaining class of disfranchised citizens—and thus fulfill your Constitutional obligation "to guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government."

A PANTHER KILLED.—N. P. Hill, of Rutland county, Vt., tracked a fox, as he supposed, to a cave, and hanging a lantern on the end of his gun, went in after the "varmint." Shortly he discovered a pair of big eyes, and put a charge of buckshot between them. The animal then charged upon Hill and a fight ensued, in which Hill with the aid of a dog and a hatchet, killed a panther 6 feet and 8 inches in length, and weighing 117 pounds.

A YOUNG MAN NAMED GARRETT was stabbed by young Dalton Yancey, son of the celebrated William L. Yancey, a few nights since, at a dancing academy in Montgomery, Alabama. Garrett has since died. Yancey has delivered himself to the civil authorities. The difficulty was of a private nature.

SEICIDE.—Richard Owens, a landscape painter, blew his brains out in Roston Saturday. He was poor and tired of life, and wanted to leave this inhospitable world.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS show that there are nearly twelve thousand colored children attending school in Virginia. Two hundred teachers are employed.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

THE TIE WEDDING of Edgar Sikes of Three Rivers, will occur next Monday evening.

REAPPOINTED.—Sheriff Bush has reappointed S. G. Newton of this village and George Moores of Thorndike his deputies.

LARGE HOG.—J. Northrop of Monson, recently killed a hog one year old which weighed after being dressed 600 pounds.

REV. DR. VAILL will deliver a Temperance Address in the Cong. Church Sabbath evening, at 6½ o'clock. If the weather should be stormy, the address will be postponed.

A PLEASANT TIME.—The concert of the Sabbath school children at the church at Four Corners, last Monday evening, was a pleasant affair. The New Year's tree bore presents for the children valued at \$300.

SALE OF LIFE DROPS.—Newton & Co. have bought of E. Sikes, the right to manufacture Life Drops, for the United States. Mr. Sikes will move to Canada, and Mr. Newton will move the establishment from Commercial Block to Nassawanno Block.

FOUND.—Mr. Newton has found the carriage stolen from him by a woman, at Eastford, Ct., and is in pursuit of the horse and woman. A lady at Indian Orchard was arrested last week on suspicion of being the thief, but she proved to be the wrong woman.

J. F. HOLBROOK entered into possession of the millinery establishment kept by Mrs. Collins on the first of January, and has engaged one of the best millinery trimmers that can be found. In addition to millinery he will keep hosiery, linen goods, dress trimmings &c.

BELECHERTOWN.—Messrs Cook & Burnett, the new proprietors of the Belcher House, have an assembly and supper at their house next Tuesday evening. At the New Year's ball at the same house over \$300 worth of over coats and other articles were stolen.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM.—There have been sixteen deaths in the south parish during the past year. In 1864 there were twenty-nine. The past year has been usually healthy, although diphtheria has made not a few families destitute of a darling child. F. K. Lathrop has been reappointed deputy sheriff.

MAN DROWNED AT THORNDIKE.—The body of Otis E. Cross, son of Eli Cross, was found in the river at Thorndike, last Tuesday morning. He had attended a festival at the Methodist Church at Four Corners the evening previous, and parted with several companions just before he crossed the bridge to go home. A coroner's jury was empaneled by Enos Calkins, consisting of D. B. Bishop, T. F. Stever, E. Murdock, W. Harvey, John Barber, and Wm. N. Packard. After hearing all the evidence in the case, a verdict was rendered of "accidentally drowned." His age was 33.

CHESTER MAHON, who died in Ware, Dec. 31st, 1855, aged 65, was the last lineal descendant of Isaac Magoon, one of the first settlers of Ware, who came from Ireland with the emigrant that settled in Palmer in 1727. He built the house where Haskell Cummings died, now occupied by Christopher Boyle—much the oldest building in town. Isaac Magoon, Jr., lived where Mrs. Josephus Lamberton now lives. They owned about 700 acres in the South East corner of the town, and afterwards bought 600 acres where the factories and village now stand. Isaac Magoon the 3rd, lived on the Haskell Cummings' farm, married the daughter of John Downings, who kept a tavern just across Muddy Brook, near Ambrose Blair's and had thirteen children. One daughter married Eliphalet Marsh, whose son Chester was the last resident in town of the Magoon family, which was as numerous as any other probably, one hundred years ago, and possessing about 1400 acres of the best land in Ware, including the whole territory now covered by the village.

SUICIDE.—Josiah George, shoemaker by trade, and toll gatherer of the bridge which crosses the Connecticut river, at White River Junction, Vt., committed suicide last week by shooting himself through the head with an old musket heavily charged with shot, killing him almost instantly. Recent unfortunate speculations in conjunction with ill health are assigned as the cause of the rash act. Andrew H. Hatch, of Bangor, Me., committed suicide by hanging on Friday. Mr. Hatch is represented as a worthy man. He was quite destitute, and his inability to procure work is supposed to have unsettled his intellect, and led him to commit the fatal act.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—A Hartford merchant whose name is not given, has been arrested for passing off large quantities of bogus fractional currency, and acknowledges his guilt. He has been operating in this business for about two months, ordering the counterfeit currency (all of the denomination of 25 cents) directly from the manufactory in New York, paying at the rate of \$50 a hundred for it, and receiving it in sheets, which he cut up and passed off on his customers in giving change, and also on different city merchants in payment for goods.

GRAT LOST BY FIRE AT GROTON, CT.—A little after 12 o'clock on Friday night, last week, a fire broke out in the depot at Groton, Ct., which consumed that building, a number of freight cars, and a large amount of freight in them and on the wharf, together with the splendid steamer Commonwealth, which was lying at the wharf and could not be got off. The loss is estimated at a million and a half of dollars. A number of passengers were on the boat asleep and barely escaped with their lives. One young man it is said perished in the flames.

"CRYSTAL WEDDING."—Last Monday evening the friends of Henry Gray, superintendent of the Western Railroad, called on him, and reminded him that it was his Crystal Wedding by presenting him with a full set of china ware costing over \$300, and a miniature engine in colored glass, named the "Henry Gray." It has a boiler of china, and is represented as making its way through a huge snow-drift. Mr. Gray entertained the visitors with his accustomed hospitality.

THE PARADISE OF IGNORANCE.—Gen. Wm. E. Strong has been on a tour of inspection through Texas and reports a deplorable condition of affairs in that State. No federal troops have penetrated the interior, and rowdism, secessionism and crime run rampant. The General visited most of the principal towns of the State, was obliged to travel hundreds of miles with a mounted escort through a country sparsely settled, and fearfully destitute of the necessities of life, and found blacks and whites ignorant, lawless and starving everywhere. The freedmen are mostly congregated on the rivers toward the coast, though large numbers in the aggregate are scattered throughout other portions of its territory. In the central and eastern parts of the State the whites scarcely knew that the war was ended, and the negroes still supposed themselves the lawful property of their former masters. In other places, though nominally free, he found them in all stages of suffering and destitution, and unable to procure sufficient remuneration for labor to sustain life.

TOO MANY LABORERS.—The Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of Virginia asserts that it is impossible for the employers, with the best intention, to give all the laborers such wages as their support and that of their families require. It is believed, he says, that this evil cannot be wholly remedied without the emigration from the South of at least fifty thousand freedmen.

TOO MUCH MARRIED.—A polygamous clock repairer named Walter S. C. Heath, a degenerate son of the Granite State, has been arrested in Lowell. He married one wife in his native State, a second in Lynn, a third at Lowell and a fourth at Lawrence, all of whom still live. Wife No. 4 hearing the facts "turned again him," and he has been sent up for trial in \$1,000 bonds.

HANDSOME EARNINGS.—The receipts of the Western Railroad for the year 1865 were \$3,431,684.10; expenses, \$2,204,925.58, leaving for the net earnings \$1,226,658.52. After deducting the interest on State loan and exchange, 1 per cent. sinking fund, and excise tax, on dividends, there remains a surplus undivided amounting to \$147,923.81.

A REMARKABLE COW.—Mr. Philip Osborn, of South Duxbury, owns a cow of the Durham breed that dropped her calf in November last, and for the last ten days her yield of milk has averaged 25½ quarts daily. She is about ten years old. Some days she has exceeded 27 quarts. Such animals are worth keeping.

PERHAPS SO.—Hon. John Ray, member of Congress from Louisiana, writes on the 5th inst. from Washington, that he is satisfied that the President's reconstruction policy will be abandoned or not be carried out at present by the admission of the Southern members of Congress.

WE HAVE RECEIVED of Beadle & Co. copies of Lieut. Gen. Grant's Report, and a Dime Year Book or Almanac, each in the popular dime book form. The latter contains a great amount of useful information and statistics, a list of stamp duties, &c.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—Lewis F. Simmons cut the throat of his wife and then his own, in a room in the Blackstone Inn in Boston a few days ago. The parties had lived unhappily, the husband having threatened to shoot his wife several times. It is thought that the woman will die while the man may recover.

REBEL TITLES.—The legislature of Missouri talks of passing an act declaring it unlawful to address any returned rebel by the title he held in the confederate service without prefixing the word "rebel." The rebels are indignant at this action.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY will propose to Congress the funding of seven-thirtieths and compound interest notes as rapidly as possible.

R. H. EDDY, Esq., of Boston, has well earned the title of the "Great Right Brain Solutioner," now universally given him. Possessing more years of experience in his profession, and having procured more patents than any other solutioner now living, he is preeminently qualified to aid those who may desire to obtain patents, or to be advised in respect to the laws in relation to them. His powers of analysis of mechanism, and his quick perception of its novel characteristics are such, that on the claims of specific inventions prepared by him there is little or no chance for an infringer to evade the patents. For thirty years or more he has devoted his entire time and energies to perfect himself in this department, and there is in him equal competency to give advice to inventors touching the validity of claims and the patentability of inventions. In prosecuting claims denied upon imperfectly prepared specifications, he has been particularly successful, a large part of his practice being appeals in cases where patents have been refused two or three times in consequence of inexperience and incompetency in preparing papers. We confidently recommend Mr. Eddy to all who are in want of any information on the subject, and can guarantee that implicit reliance may be placed in any statements he may make.

Whiskers! Whiskers!—Do you want Whiskers? Mustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in six weeks. Price, \$1. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address 1524 WALKER & CO., Brooklyn, New York.

It is said of the ladies of France, that, as a class, they are the handsomest in the world. With their rosy cheeks and black hair, we can help but think so. Dr. Yellap's Pills never fail to make the complexion of a healthy and rosy hue. Ladies try them. Sold by all Druggists.

COMPRESSED AT LAST.—That Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is the best article known for making nice light bread, biscuits, Pudding, &c. Baseless imitations are trying to palm off to the public their article, saying it is Gold Medal, or as good; therefore, all who would preserve their health, look and see that the name of Herrick Allen is on the wrapper, and be not put off with the spurious because the Merchant tells you that it is good. Have nothing but the genuine Gold Medal. Dyspepsia can use it, and it will do them good. Try it.

We find in Ayer's American Almanac, (now ready for delivery gratis, by all druggists) the remarkable statement that the temperature of the earth has not diminished more than 1-300th part of one degree Fahrenheit for 2000 years. Our enquiry how he could make such an assertion Dr. Ayer writes us the following answer. "Hipparchus gives the exact record of an eclipse in his time. This enables us to measure with extreme accuracy the earth's diurnal revolutions since to any eclipse now. Diminution of its heat would by concentration, shorten its axis and consequently its time of revolution on its axis. The data show that this change has been only such as I state it, mathematically and indisputably true."—New York Journal.

Some Folk's Can't Sleep Nights.
Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., M. S. Burr & Co., and
Weeks & Potter, wholesale druggists, Boston,
are now prepared to supply Hospitals, Physicians,
and the trade, with the standard and invaluable
remedy,
DODD'S NERVE.
This article surpasses all known preparations
For the Cure of all forms of Nervousness!
It is rapidly superseding all preparations of Opium
and Valerian—the well-known result of which
is to produce Costiveness and other serious difficulties—as it allays Irritation, Restlessness, and
Spasms, and induces regular action of the bowels
and secretory organs.
No preparation for Nervous Diseases ever sold
so readily, or with such universal approval.
For Fits, Sleeplessness, Loss of Energy, Peculiar
Female Weaknesses and Irrregularities, and all the
fearful mental and bodily symptoms that follow in
the train of nervous disease, Dodd's Nerve is the
best remedy known to science. Sold by all druggists.
Price \$1.00. H. B. STOREY & CO.,
62nd Proprietors, 64 John St., New York

GLAD NEWS
For the Unfortunate.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS
are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT
Cure of all diseases arising from sexual
excesses, or
Youthful Indiscretion.
Seminal Loss, Nightly Emissions, and Sexual Dreams;
Genital, Physical, and Nervous Debility, Impotence,
Gleet, Sexual Diseases, &c., &c., &c.
NO CHANGE OF LIFE IS NECESSARY,
and they can be used without detection. Each box contains
60 pills, price One Dollar. If you cannot get them
your druggist, they will be sent by mail securely sealed,
post paid, with full instructions, that insure a cure, on
receipt of the money. A full pamphlet of 100 pages on the
errors of youth, the consequences, and remedy, sent free,
18 cents required for postage. Private Circulars to gentlemen
only, sent free on receipt of envelope and stamp.
Address: Dr. J. BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
P. O. Box 5079, 412 Broadway, New York.
Dealers can be supplied by DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
wholesale agents, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
For the Rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza,
Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption,
and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.
Sovide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of cure, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is so manifest, that it needs no observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies have been tried on the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never be forgotten, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
We can only assure the public that its quality is carefully kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it ever has done.
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents before named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints they cure.
Those who require an alternative medicine to purify the blood, will find Ayer's Cherry Pectoral the remedy to use. Try it once and you will know its value.
Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by druggists and all wholesale and retail dealers in Medicine.
Agents—Wood & Allen, Palmer; H. T. Small & Co., Stafford Springs; H. T. Small & Co., in Holden; in Stafford Springs by H. T. Small & Co.; in Holden by E. E. Towne.

Hunnewell's
TEN YEARS has clearly proved that the theory of simplicity, the greatest element of this splendid preparation, which allows its use whenever there is tickling or irritation in the throat, and producing no debility, is the only and true theory by which the cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, and all Throat Affections, which, if neglected, end in Consumption, can be effectually cured. The great origin of Diphtheria, when neglected, is cured by making a gargle with equal parts of water.
Testimonials of undoubted character can be seen at my office by all.
Small bottles, 25 cents; Large do., 50 cents.
JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor, 170 Washington Street, Boston.
Practical Chemist, 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston.
Sold by all wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicine.
Agents—Wood & Allen, Palmer; H. T. Small & Co., Stafford Springs; H. T. Small & Co., in Holden; in Stafford Springs by H. T. Small & Co.; in Holden by E. E. Towne.

Lyons' Periodical Drops!
The Great Female Remedy for Irregularities.
These drops are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and better than any Pills, Powder, or Nostrums. Being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature. Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States. They are the most effective in all cases of weakness, White Pains, &c. Sold in boxes containing 60 pills. Price, One Dollar.
Dr. Harvey's Golden Pills.
A remedy for special cases, four degrees stronger than the above; price, Five Dollars per box.
Private Circular to Ladies, with fine anatomical engravings, sent free on receipt of directed envelope and stamp.
Send for Dr. HARVEY'S Private Medical Adviser, containing 100 pages, giving full directions, 10 cents required for postage. If you cannot purchase the Pills of your druggist, they will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the money. One Dollar, by Dr. J. BRYAN, Consulting Physician, 412 Broadway, New York; P. O. Box 5079.
Dealers supplied by DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.

TO LADIES.
If you require a reliable remedy to restore you, use
Dr. Harvey's Female Pills,
a never failing remedy for the removal of Obstructions, no matter from what cause they arise. They are safe and efficacious in all cases of weakness, White Pains, &c. Sold in boxes containing 60 pills. Price, One Dollar.
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MARRIED.
In Palmer, 2d, at the Antique House, by Rev. E. M. Hayes, DAVID H. ADAMS, and EMMA E. ADAMS, all of North Brookfield.
In Palmer, 1st, at the residence of Elisha Converse, by Rev. Dr. Vail, HENRY C. SNELL of West Medway, and MARY R. WHITNEY.
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In Thorndike, 1st, OTIS E. CROSS, 33.
In Stafford, ELLEN WHITON, 52.

PALMER STRAW SHOP COMPANY.
A meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Antique House on Monday, January 8, at one o'clock P. M. A full attendance is particularly requested.
E. BROWN, Secretary.
HATS AND CAPS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT ever before offered in Eastern Hampden, and the Lowest Prices.
AT SHAW'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
NASSAWANNO BLOCK, PALMER.
January, 1866.
A SURE WAY TO WEALTH.
TAKE OUT A POLICY
IN THE
Best Life Insurance Company Without Delay.
To-MORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!
Ware, Dec. 2nd. GEO. C. FENN, Agent.

Important to Females.
The celebrated Dr. Dow continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-three years enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent relief in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott street, Boston.
N. B.—Board furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment.
Boston, July 1, 1865.

Errors of Youth.
A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the fearful effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers will profit by the advice of the advertiser's experience, and do so by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
1530 No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

Strange, But True.
Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
1530 No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

The entrance to a woman's heart is through her eye or ear; but a philosopher has said the way to a man's heart is down his throat. Good humors understand this, and use Herriek Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. If there are any so unfortunate as not to have tried it, go immediately to your Grocer and get a paper, and our word for it, it will make a heart, as hard as adamant, soften and be joyful, and ever after will praise the seller of Herriek Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. Everybody sells it. Depot 112 Liberty Street New York. Try it.

Agents Wanted.
\$10 A Day Easy Made \$10
By selling our Gravings, Card Photographs and Stationery. Our Stationery Packets excel all others; each Packet contains Paper, Envelopes, Pencil, Pens, &c., and Jewellery worth a dollar retail. Price only 30 Cents. We will send Agents 100 Gravings and Packets of Stationery for \$17. We also publish splendid Lithographic Engravings and Portraits, Lithographic Prints, &c., very popular and saleable. Will send a fine assortment of 100 for \$15 THAT WILL REALIZE \$50, or a \$10 lot that will sell for \$30 or over. Will send a sample lot for \$5 that will sell for \$15.
Send Stamp for Catalogue, Terms, &c.
HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman St., N. Y.

To Consumptives.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe long affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
1516 Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!
WHEATON'S OINTMENT
Will Cure the Itch in Forty-eight Hours.
Also cure Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and ALL Eruptions of the SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.
By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.
MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD!
BRYAN'S LIFE PILLS
Purify the Blood, Remove Headache, Dizziness, Giddiness, Drowsiness, Unpleasant Dreams, Dimness of Sight, Indigestion, Cleanse the Stomach and Bowels, Insure NEW LIFE to the debilitated, and
RESTORE THE SICK TO PERFECT HEALTH.
Try them! They only cost 25 cents, and if you cannot get them of your druggist, send the money to Dr. J. BRYAN, Consulting Physician, 412 Broadway, New York; P. O. Box 5079, and they will be sent by return of mail, post paid.
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N. B.—Board furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment.
Boston, July 1, 1865.

CLOTHING,
OF ALL KINDS,
MARKED DOWN, AND MUST BE SOLD
before March 1, to make room for
Spring Goods.
AT SHAW'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
January, 1866. Palmer, Mass.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
LADIES' MISSES' & GENTS'
AT COST AND LESS,
AT SHAW'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
January, 1866. PALMER, MASS.
TRAVELING SHIRTS,
Undershirts and Drawers,
WOESTED GOODS AND SCARFS,
At very much REDUCED PRICES.
AT SHAW'S CLOTHING HOUSE.
Palmer, January, 1866.

GROCERY AND PROVISION
STORE!
—AT THE—
OLD STAND OF NEWTON & CO.
The undersigned,
having purchased the stock
of Goods formerly owned by Newton
& Co., will continue to sell at the Old Stand,
Choice Family Groceries, Cheap for Cash.
Having a COMPLETE STOCK OF ALL
KINDS OF FAMILY GROCERIES,
we feel confident as regards
prices and quality,
We can suit any who may please to call on us.
FARMER'S PRODUCE taken in exchange for
Groceries at Cash Prices.
G. E. WALKER.
Palmer, Jan. 6, 1866.

American and Foreign Patents.
R. H. EDDY, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington,
(under the Act of 1837).
73 STATE ST.—opp. Kilby st.—BOSTON.
After an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States, also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents executed on liberal terms, and with dispatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works to determine the validity or utility of Patents of Inventions, and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by remitting one dollar Assignments recorded at Washington.
No Agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.
During eight months, the subscriber, in the course of his large practice, made on TWICE rejected applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor by the Commissioner of Patents.
Testimonials.
"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most CAPABLE and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse." CHAS. MARSH.
Commissioner of Patents.
"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office." EDWARD H. WALKER.
Late Commissioner of Patents.
"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which patents have been granted, and that is now pending. Such unimpeachable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to no longer hesitate to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges." JOHN TAGHART.
January 1, 1866. ly

QUARTERLY STATEMENT
OF THE MONSIEUR NATIONAL BANK, on Monday, January 1st, 1866.
RESOURCES.
Notes and bills discounted, \$104,715 28
U. S. bonds, with U. S. Treasurer, 167,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand, 30,000 00
Real estate, 2,500 00
Deposits, 1,141 01
Legal tender notes, 22,500 01
Bills of other banks, and cash items, 6,569 83
Due from banks, 10,739 62
346,126 74
LIABILITIES.
Capital stock, \$150,000 00
National notes in circulation, 145,000 00
State notes in circulation, 9,989 00
Deposits, 17,581 23
Due to Banks, 1,025 53
Profit and loss, 20,639 98
\$346,126 74
E. F. MORRIS, Cashier.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of George O. Knapp, late of Monson in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of February next.
JANUARY 6th, 1866.
LAURA H. MCKINSTRY,
Brimfield, Dec. 28, 1865. Administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Daniel McKinstry, late of Brimfield, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of February next.
JANUARY 6th, 1866.
LAURA H. MCKINSTRY,
Brimfield, Dec. 28, 1865. Administratrix.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
HAMPDEN, ss. PROBATE COURT.
To the Heirs-at-Law, and others interested in the estate of Daniel McKinstry, late of Brimfield, in said County, deceased, greeting:
Whereas LAURA H. MCKINSTRY, administratrix of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court their petition for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts, and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition:
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Springfield, in said county, on the first Tuesday of February next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.
And said administratrix is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the Palmer Journal, a newspaper printed at Palmer, the last publication to be on two days at least, before said Court.
Witness, WILLIAM S. SHERLEFF, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this second day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
SAMUEL B. SPOONER, Register.

NOTICE.
THIS certifies that I have relinquished to my minor son, John P. Mahar, all right and claim to his earnings from date, and he is authorized to contract and receive pay for his services.
W. S. HYDE, Witness. PHILIP MAHAR.
Ware, Jan. 2, 1866. j6
\$1,500 PER YEAR!—We want agents everywhere to sell our improved \$20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY Machines sold in the United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grocer & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bateholder. All other cheap machines are infringements, and the seller or user is liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment. Circulars free. Address in call on Shaw & Clark, Biddleford, Maine, or at No. 822 Broadway, New York; No. 236 Carter St., Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 14 Lombard St., Chicago, Ill.; No. 170 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. 439

WANTED.
A PRACTICAL hand to take charge of a manufactory for making axe and hatchet handles, wagon hubs, and spokes, and who has a thorough knowledge of wood turning. Such a man—one who can leave home to go to Virginia, will learn of a rare opportunity by applying to this office.
Palmer, Dec. 30, 1866.
\$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS WANTED for a size entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddleford, Maine, 1530.

BOY WANTED.
IN A STORE AND POST OFFICE. Must be 16 or 18 years old. Apply in own hand-writing or in person to
DECEMBER 30, 1865. ELWELL & SON, West Warren, Mass.
"GET THE BEST."
The Florence Sewing Machine, THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.
For Sale by CHARLES PHIPPS, Ware, Oct. 14, 1865.
LEATHER BELTING,
KEPT constantly on hand by
CHAS. PHIPPS, Ware.
Oct. 14, 1865.

GREAT COMMOTION
—IN—
DRESS FABRICS!
J. H. STORRS,
WARE VILLAGE,
WILL OFFER
Fast Colored Prints, at .25
Good DeLaines, .30
Heavy Cottons, .25
Fine do. .33
Standard Sheetings, .33
Best Thinbets, 1.20
Flannels worth 1.00, for .75
GENTS' FLANNELS, in Large Variety.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!
ANOTHER SPECIAL SALE!
Having decided to make a change in business January 1, we shall make a clean thing, and close the entire stock at prices that will astonish all who attend this sale.
In order to make this sale attractive to all, we
HAVE MARKED DOWN OUR GOODS from 25 to 30 per cent. less than former prices.
NEW STYLE CLOAKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CLOAKINGS,
All prices, from \$2 to \$8 per yard.
FURS,
Ladies' Furs, great variety, at low prices.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
At Reduced Prices, until January 1, 1866.
In our
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
we offer a large variety of Pattern Hats, Velvet, Silk, Straw, &c., Ribbons, Wreaths, Trimmings, &c.
COME ONE! COME ALL!
and secure a chance seldom offered to purchasers of Dry Goods,
FOR THE NEXT 48 DAYS.
Very respectfully,
J. H. STORRS.
Ware, Nov. 18, 1865.

HEADLEY'S
History of The Great Rebellion.
THE late Rebellion stands out peculiar and extraordinary in human events; and the magnificent scale upon which the War has been conducted, constitute it one of the GREATEST AND MOST BRILLIANT CHAPTERS OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY.
Mr. Headley, of all writers, is perhaps best qualified to portray the stupendous features of the mighty contest. His previous works on less momentous themes have placed him in the first position, as a graphic and powerful delineator of war scenes and characters, and the magnitude and grandeur of the present subject, impart to his pen the fire and vigor of a yet more exalted inspiration, and furnish ample scope for the highest exhibition of his peculiar genius for military description. Under his powerful pen the stirring scenes of the War pass in review with the vividness and distinctness of a present and living reality; while his great talent for condensation enables him to embody everything of importance in a compass just suited to the public want. From no other source can so clear and comprehensive an impression of the grand march of events be obtained, so easily and agreeably, as from Mr. Headley's work.
"Other Histories have been issued before Grant's Report and other Official Documents were submitted to the Government, and are therefore unreliable. Mr. Headley has delayed the completion of this till those DOCUMENTS so ESSENTIAL to AUTHENTICITY and CORRECTNESS could be obtained."
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JAMES STRICKLAND.
Monson, Dec. 25th, 1865.

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The Palmer Journal.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
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GORDON M. FISK & Co.

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The number of whaling vessels destroyed by rebel cruisers during the war was 46; barrels of oil destroyed, 10,242. Value of vessels, about \$1,500,000; of oil, \$500,000. Full one half of the loss fell upon New Bedford.

Mince pies, the coming winter, will be poor or scarce; for meat is 36 cents per pound, cider is \$10 per barrel, brandy is \$1 a drop and apples 10 cents apiece, or less, and not much less.—Exchange.

MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

We are taught to love, from childhood's years
Was stamped upon my mind;
My earliest article of faith
Was love for human kind;
To love my neighbor as myself
Is christian-like, they say;
And if I love my neighbor's wife,
How can I help it pray?

The Golden Rule I strive to heed
Wherever I may be,
And do to others as I would
That they should do to me;
And so one day I thought 'twere well
I drew her trembling form to mine
And kissed her tears away;
The act was seen; and lo! there was
The very deed to pay.

Alas! alas! 'tis passing strange—
I'm sure I can't see through it;
I'm told to love with all my heart,
Thier blamed because I do it;
The precept that I learned in youth,
Will eling to me through life;
I try to love my neighbor, and
I'm sure I love his wife.

The Authoress in the Kitchen.

It was evening in September, 1841. The lamps shone brightly in the cottage home of Farmer Osborne, for that day had his only daughter Nellie attained her nineteenth year, and a gay company of her young friends were assembled to celebrate it. Nellie was not beautiful, and yet to-night she looks really pretty. There is a world of earnest soul-lure in her large hazel eyes, a roguish smile nestling in her rosy cheeks, and such a loving smile playing around her full rich lips, that notwithstanding a decided pug nose, and a complexion a little too much tinged with the sun's beams to justify us in describing it as transparently clear, none thought of calling Nellie Osborne plain. No, indeed; she was so good, so pure, so everything that was admirable, that all loved her, and joined in finding something to admire about her.

There she stands, yonder, all in white; her soft hair, "golden in the sunlight, and brown in the shadow," drifting down over her white shoulders; they don't like to stay in order, those sunny ringlets, and even that pretty wreath of Autumn wild flowers, can hardly keep them in place.

"Now for some music, Nellie," comes from the gay group, and the little queen of the evening hastens to comply with the request. They are pretty hands that touch the ivory keys—though they may not be as white as yours, idle fair one. Those fingers grasp the broom, fashion the golden butter into the most tempting shape, and yet they can woo sweet harmony from the keys before her; and she can sing, too, hark! what a clear, rich voice—"Call me pet names, dearest."

Every ear might almost say every heart, listens. Yes! Nellie is perfectly bewitching; every body feels the spell.

"One more song, just one more, Nellie, darling," pleads Mary Phelps, and after singing several, Nellie rises from her seat. Again swells the rich harmony; and this time the song is a new one, so mournful, yet so purely loving, a perfect little gem from some gentle spirit.

She ceases—the last strain dies away amid murmured thanks, and she leaves her place.

"That was a sweet song, Nellie; where did you find it?" asks a young friend beside her.

"Oh! somewhere," laughs Nellie; and a deeper flush crimson her cheek.

"I should like to know the one who wrote those lines," says the dreamy Lionel Howe; "the heart from which could emanate such beauty must be a store house of rare treasures."

"I don't know," exclaims Myron Raymond; "the best poetry oftentimes comes from hearts we would none of us care to win. I won't have a blue-stocking wife, if I have to remain an old bachelor till doomsday. Literary women don't know a mop from a carving knife; and as for darning stockings, that is an accomplishment they strictly ignore."

"But Myron," says Nellie, "you don't know as a woman wrote my story."

"Never mind that, Nellie, I was speaking of female writers, independent of the author of your song. I spent a week in L—, last year, with my friend Will Blanchard, whose wife was a fine writer, and such a house, I wouldn't attempt to describe it. I came home in disgust with all those 'whose hands will scribble when they ought to bake,' and pitying poor Will so deeply, I fervently vowed I never would marry a poetess."

Nellie Osborne's eyes fairly danced with suppressed glee, but she made no reply.

A year has flitted away—gone to join that long procession of by-gones. Again it is Nellie's birthday; again her friends are gathered at the farm house.

A few who were here on the last year, have gone down into the "dark valley"; others are far away. Lionel Howe with Mary Phelps, now his bride, when the flowers of the year's spring were blooming around them, gone arm in arm from their native home, to breathe words of pardoning love to benighted souls in a far land.

Again, as of old, Nellie's dress is white muslin, but this time the fleecy folds of a rich veil fall over her soft curls, and the wild flowers are replaced by a coronet of pearls, gleaming pure and white. She looks like a bride—and so she is. Nellie Osborne is "standing ready her vows to plight." And he beside her, the proud looking bridegroom, is none other than the detester of blue-stockings, Myron Raymond.

Silence reigns over the little circle; then "The hand she has pledged is confidently given, And the wild whispered accents, recorded in Heaven."

Mid blessings and kind wishes, Nellie goes to her new home.

Myron is now a junior partner of a large firm in B—, where he has long been clerk.

Soon after we met him last year in Groverville, at Nellie's party, (for he was then home on a visit to his parents), he was received as a member of the firm, so at twenty-five he deems his income sufficient to allow of his asking Nellie to share his home.

They rented a pretty little cottage some five miles distant from the city; Myron going to and returning from his business daily.

They were very happy—very pleasant-looking, the little parlor; after a toilsome day once within its walls, sin and earth seemed far away.

How graceful its window drapery of snowy muslin—how nice the bright carpet, the easy sofa drawn up before the glowing coal fire; the little stand of choice plants, the wicker cage hanging among them, with its golden hued inmate, lighted all over by the soft beams of a solar lamp standing amid the piles of books and papers, waiting to be perused when tea is over.

Then in the dining room, yonder, how cosy the tea-table with its snowy cloth, scrupulously neat service and shining silver. Be sure the bread is light, for Nellie herself made it; and the golden butter, and creamy cheese are the products of Mother Osborne's dairy; the cake might tempt an epicure and the tea has just the right flavor. All this Myron knows awaits him every night. Then when Nellie's tiny fingers have removed the supper table, the little work-basket is brought into requisition and her glittering needle keeps time to the music tones of a rich voice, as Myron reads aloud.

Thus a year glided away, then came a new joy to their young hearts, a prouder light shone in Myron's dark eyes, and Nellie's face had a deeper earnestness than ever before.

A little one had come to gladden their hearts, so beautiful in their sight, they almost feared she had hidden wings, and would soon fly away. Sweet little Lucy, a heart link to bind them closer together. One evening Myron came home early, "There, Nellie," he said, "is a new book, my favorite authoress, Helen Gray, I have brought it for you; 'tis called 'The Hill and the Valley,' and here too are the papers, two of them have articles by her. You know she has not written for some time. Come, give me the baby, and let us have tea, and then heigh-ho for the stories."

"There, little darling, she is fast asleep, now I will listen to your reading, Myron."

In a clear, modulated tone the reading went on, the papers were gone through. "Why, I declare she writes better than ever, I wonder who she can be, there is something so pure and home-like in all she writes; I fancy she is a happy wife, by this story. The large hearted husband, and I think too, they have a cradle in their house, for from these sweet lines I learn that she knows a mother's hopes and fears."

Nellie's face was bent over her baby, so he saw not the glad smile wreathing her lips, nor the tears glistening like diamonds in her soft eyes, he only thought how blessed he was to possess such treasures, and again took his paper, but a merry laugh from his wife caused him to lay it down.

"What are you laughing at, Nellie?"

"At you, Myron."

"At me, and what have I said or done to cause such a merry peal? Do please tell, so I may laugh too."

"Why then, I was thinking of a certain man who less than three years ago, had such an utter abhorrence for literary ladies, that he hoped never to meet one, and as for their writing as they felt, that was out of the question; imagination alone furnished them with themes. And now this same person is reasonable enough to desire, just because something he doesn't know who, can write pretty stories, to make her acquaintance, affirming he knows her good and true from her bright fancies; that is what I am laughing at."

"Well, Nellie, I own I am not very consistent, but never mind, you can't deny but what you would like to see her yourself."

"I don't know, if literary ladies are such awful creatures, as it would add to my happiness to be acquainted with her, because she might have a bad influence over me; I might forget the difference between a mop and a carving knife; first you would know I should take your hat for a toast dish, and the cradle to knead bread in; should you like that?"

"No, I hardly think I should, but I am not fearful of any such mishaps, my little domestic wife would never think of staining her fingers with ink, and as for writing poetry, I should laugh louder than you did just now, at the idea even. But, Nellie dear, Mr. Colburn told me to-day he must sell this house next week, he gave me the first chance, but as he wishes immediate payment, I fear some one else must have the house. The price is thirty-five hundred dollars, I have scarcely five hundred, besides what is involved in trade. No Nellie, I fear we must seek another home; I had always hoped sometime to be able to purchase it, but this hope now seems vain, as I have long ago determined never to run into debt, and I see no other way."

Nellie had not spoken; now, however, she rose from her seat beside him, and took from her little work-box a small package, which she placed in his hand. Opening the folds of paper, he found within; one, two, three, four thousand dollar checks on a reliable bank.

"Why Nellie, where did you get this?" he asked in surprise, "and whose is it?"

"I earned every cent of it, and dear Myron, it is yours, now you can buy the cottage."

"You earned it, and how?"

She only raised her head and hid her blushing, happy face pointed to the new book, and the papers on the table. It was all plain now, the truth flashed across his mind in an instant, his little wife, and the much admired authoress, Helen Gray, were one.

He could only clasp her closer to his heart; presently she asked, with an arch look at her work-basket, "do you think now that all lady writers are detestable, that darning stockings is something they know little and care less about?" But a warm kiss stopped her further teasing, and a dear voice, tremulous with emotion, whispered in her ear, "I think you are an angel. And so she was, a sweet home angel, just what every loving wife can be."

And Myron bought the cottage, and Nellie writes her beautiful thoughts, happier than ever, because sure of her husband's sympathy; joyfully proving that a true woman may work in the kitchen, and yet write poetry and grace a parlor.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The Governor opened his address by congratulating the Legislature that it meets under the auspices of a national peace. He says:—

We shall certainly be lightened of much of the labor of administration which the exigencies of the conflict imposed upon our recent predecessors, and our constituents will welcome to the earliest relief from the strain and pressure to which the Rebellion has subjected them. But work still remains for us; and you, and I, and all the tax-payers of the State may as well, at the outset on the return of amity, accept the conviction that the legacies of war can only be completely liquidated in the lapse of years.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded and unfunded debt of the State amounts in the aggregate — \$23,122,872 00

Of this amount, the portion which should be charged to the war account is — 15,108,437 00

The funded debt is — 19,131,435 00

Of which should be set aside as having accrued from loans to railroad corporations, secured by mortgages and collateral securities, in addition to the sinking funds established for the redemption of the scrip — 6,574,435 00

Of the residue, namely — 12,557,000 00 all but \$450,000 is amply provided for by sinking funds, whose accumulations from year to year, graduated upon the most careful computations and unflinching resources, will be ample for the payment of the debts for which they are pledged, at their maturity.

The conclusion to be derived from a statement in detail of the whole public debt, is, in my judgment, highly gratifying. When our claims upon the United States shall have been fully settled and paid, and when the amount of the recent negotiation for the issue of \$2,000,000 of scrip, already mentioned, shall have been received, the State debt, amounting to nearly twenty-three and a half millions, will, for the most part, be under pledges of consecrated and absolute extinguishment—funds, accumulating with unerring certainty and not surpassed in the finance of the best States on the globe.

BACK BAY LANDS.

From the Back Bay Lands \$1,212,652 net have been received, and it is estimated that \$1,534,000 will be received hereafter, making a total of \$3,066,652.

STATE AID.

The towns have rendered pecuniary aid to the families of soldiers amounting to more than eight and a half million of dollars, of which more than seven millions have been reimbursed by the State. The amount which the Treasurer must reimburse for the year 1865, is estimated at \$1,800,000 for the previous year; while the amount for the current year, to be met by the tax of 1867, will be almost nominal.

HOOSAC TUNNEL.

The amount thus far expended by the State in prosecuting this work is \$2,485,943, which is more than \$300,000 in excess of the scrip issued, the excess being authorized by the act of 1863.

ESTIMATES FOR 1866.

Estimated receipts of ordinary revenue, \$1,400,000; ordinary expenses of the Government, \$1,375,000; extraordinary expenses, including reimbursement of towns, \$2,700,000; total, \$4,075,000. With extra expenditures which may be authorized by legislation, one item of which may be for disabled soldiers and seamen, the State tax should not exceed \$3,000,000 against \$4,700,000 last year. He thinks the tax may be reduced to \$1,200,000 or \$1,500,000 in 1867. This estimate does not take into account any further expenditures for the Troy & Greenfield Railroad, which question is left to the General Court.

INSTITUTIONS OF SAVINGS.

Only a single State bank, and that having a small capital, remains. All others have organized under the National banking act.

As one of the results of this change, the act of 1855, chapter two hundred and sixty-two, abolishing the State board of bank commissioners, took effect on the first day of the present year.

The condition of the law leaves the Institutions for Savings without that guard and security which the legislature has heretofore placed over these interests. The deposits in one hundred and two savings institutions now amount to nearly six millions of dollars, a sum exceeding by six millions the combined capital of both classes of banks in 1851, when the board of commissioners was established. The Governor accordingly recommends the establishment of a permanent commission over the institutions of savings, having the clear opinion that one commissioner ought to be enough.

IN POPULAR EDUCATION.

The first educational year after the rebellion broke out there was in the State a decrease in the school appropriations of \$69,000. The next year 1863-4, the appropriation rose to \$101,000 above the preceding year, the largest increase with a single exception which had ever been made. But in 1864-5, the last year of the war, the gain amounted to the sum of \$246,000, more than double that of any previous year, the amount expended on public schools, exclusive of buildings and books, being \$1,940,000. All the municipalities of the State, save twenty-two, raised by taxation double the sum required by law as a condition of receiving a share of the income of the general school fund. The School Fund, the maximum of which was fixed at two millions by the Acts of 1864, has reached its limit and is now full. He urges the necessity of continuing to elevate the standard of compensation to teachers as the surest method of maintaining and enlarging the beneficence of public schools.

INSTITUTIONS OF CHARITY, &c.

The Governor says that it will be a duty not to be evaded to insist on rigid economy and to retrench with vigor, wherever practicable; not to be parsimonious, but to be able to extend the charity of the State to all who need it. The labors of the Board of State Charities are favorably noticed in this connection.

For the year ending September 30 1865, the average population of the State Alms-houses was 1919. Their support has cost in money drawn from the Treasury, nearly \$152,500. During the same period, 1,702 paupers and lunatics belonging to other communities were removed from the Commonwealth by this Board. These removals have cost about \$6,500. Since Sept. 30, 1867, 1,400 paupers, including more than one thousand lunatics, have in like manner been removed. These removals cost \$50,000, or \$3.50 for each person sent. To support those who remained, has cost for the eight years, in round numbers, \$1,100,000 for a constant average of 2,042 paupers, and \$630,000 for an average of 550 lunatics.

HOSPITALS AND ALMSHOUSES.

These institutions are unlike in their forms of government and modes of support. The Lunatic Hospitals accommodate town and private patients, as well as the State pauper insane. The latter are received at \$3.25 per week, and numbered, at the end of the year, 488. The aggregate of their bills for the year 1865 will be \$44,000. At the close of 1862 they numbered 692, and were supported at \$2.25 per week, and their total cost was \$100,000. This was a creditable reduction.

The State Alms-houses have averaged 1919 inmates, which is less than in any year save one of their existence. The cost of 1865 will not vary much from \$160,000.

The Hospital at Rainsford Island has averaged 68 inmates, whose support has cost \$26,600.

The total expenditure for State paupers in the charitable institutions is therefore about \$270,000 for an average of some 2490 inmates.

REFORMATORIES.

The schools at Westborough and Lancaster, and the Nautical School Ship, constitute the three juvenile reformatories of the State. During the present year they have maintained about 625 boys and girls for about \$100,000.

Grave and embarrassing questions, affecting the discipline and administration of these institutions, and of especial importance as involving a large appropriation, will be presented for your consideration in the Reports. I ask for your questions your close examination and full discussion.

COST OF OUR CHARITIES AND REFORMS.

The aggregate cost of our charities and reforms for 1865 cannot as yet be precisely ascertained, but it will vary little from \$500,000. Possibly to some who have become familiarized to the stupendous aggregates of the war, this sum may not seem large; but it is larger than the entire State tax of many former years, and unless promptly dealt with, will rather increase than diminish. The finances of the State, while warranting a liberal outlay for the ordinary calls of humanity, will not allow a lavish expenditure on experiments.

AGRICULTURE.

A pleasant word is spoken for this interest, and two suggestions are made—the idea of constituting the farms owned and managed by the State into breeding establishments for some of the pure-bred classes of stock, adapted to their wants and to the institutions with which such farms are connected, and the localities wherein they are situated; and the continuance of the Commission on Contagious Diseases among Cattle.

THE MILITIA.

The Governor says that it does not come within his sense of conviction or of duty to favor anything like an involuntary or universal plan of militia obligations to be enforced by the laws, but there should be at all times a good organization of volunteers; well armed, equipped, and uniformed at the public cost, practised and disciplined to the best attainable extent, and ready for any emergency that shall call them to arms.

Such a system, it appears to me, we now have. The effect of the Act of 1865, modifying that of 1864, has been to reduce the present plan, in substance, to one which is voluntary. If there are those, not very numerous it is to be hoped, who having enlisted under the Act of 1864 and prior to the passage of that of 1865, regard themselves as sustaining the character of what I may term involuntary soldiers, it is my desire and purpose, so far as the matter may devolve upon me, to consider their relations in a spirit of equity and justice.

The co-operation of the Legislature is asked to complete the organization and equipment of the militia.

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

After paying a warm tribute to the soldiers and sailors of the state, the Governor speaks of affording relief to them, as follows:—

The consideration of the best method of discharging these pious obligations was intrusted to the result of a select committee. The result of their labors will doubtless be presented to you with recommendations in detail. For my own part, I am satisfied that respectful deference should be paid to the wishes of the parties most interested; and that no soldiers, or dependants of a soldier of sufficient age to judge for themselves, should against their will be consigned to a public "Home," or separated from their families, or removed from the town in which they reside, unless mental or moral obliquity should demand it. If, as alleged, the great majority of the disabled would prefer to maintain the domestic relation, or to choose a home for themselves, if destitute of such ties, in some private family, they should not only be encouraged but aided in their efforts. And to meet in part the debt of gratitude due them from the State, it has been suggested that some system of half pay be devised, which, like the pay of retired officers, should be awarded and received, not as a charity, but as a right. Some provision should be also made for the widows and orphans of the fallen. But for the class who cannot, from extreme disability, care for themselves, and prefer to reside in a "Soldier's Home," provision might be made by continuing and enlarging the temporary institution now aided by the State. There is a strong feeling against adding another to our large permanent institutions, on the one hand, and that it would tend to perpetuate the soldier, and that the money which should be expended for his benefit would be absorbed by the necessary salaries and incidentals of a great establishment.

SANITARY NECESSITIES.

In view of the threatened approach of an epidemic, which has afflicted the Eastern hemisphere, and apparently waits only the opening season to make its advent in the Western, I suggest the expediency of an examination of the statutes defining the powers and duties of Boards of Health; that, by suitable amendments, local authorities may have greater facilities, and if need be, greater powers, for meeting the possible emergency.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE LIQUOR LAWS.

The Governor recommends legislation to provide for the expenses of trials in the U. S. Circuit Court, in order that the law should have the same full defense, before the tribunals of the United States, which it has successfully had before our own.

LABOR.

The Labor question is submitted without any recommendations.

HOOSAC TUNNEL.

The Governor simply recommends, in regard to this project, that whenever further appropriations shall be made, whether some definite policy of finance ought not to be adopted with reference to the work.

WESTERN TRADE.

A general recommendation is made for more thoroughfare of traffic between Massachusetts and the West.

BOSTON HARBOR.

The attention of the General Court is presently called to the preservation of Boston harbor and a suggestion made that Congress be memorialized to make immediate and sufficient appropriations for sea walls on the islands to protect it.

CAPE COD CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A legislative memorial to Congress for assistance in building the Cape Cod Central Railroad is also suggested, as a work of national utility.

THE BATTLE FLAGS, MASSACHUSETTS AND THE UNION, &c.

The Governor pays tribute to Massachusetts soldiers in a notice of the reception of the battle-flags on Forefathers' Day, eulogizes the State in her attitude during the war and in times of peace, and closes as follows:—

I come to my office, as you approach yours, at a time when the excitement of arms has given way to the reactions of peace. The Statesman and Magistrate who retires to-day from the Executive Office, aided by the legislature through five years of war-administration, has given to the State a lasting glory of annals. For you and me, I trust, lighter duties may be our lot. But we will not mistake such relief for inaction or indifference; and trusting the God of our fathers for His blessing, we will enter upon the responsibilities which have been assigned to us.

ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.

It is not often that a youth of sixteen feels himself competent to discharge marital duties, and elopes from the parental domicile with one of the female domestics. An instance of the kind, however, has recently caused considerable sensation in a town in the "black country." While his disconsolate parent, who is a well-known, extensive iron merchant, was in a state of consternation, the stripling and his blooming damsel were traveling, at express speed to Lennamington. The surrogates there, to whom application for licenses were made, could not be convinced that the would-be bridegroom had attained the "years of discretion." Nothing daunted the fugitive pair proceeded to the neighboring village of Kaniworth, where they succeeded in obtaining a registrar's license, and the indissoluble knot was effectually tied. A few days afterward friends arrived in hot pursuit; but only to find the youthful pair enjoying the honeymoon at the Bear. The bridegroom, however, was carried off in triumph by his irate relatives; but, with true womanly devotion, the wife travelled by the same train, and her husband was heard more than once to declare that nothing should separate him from his darling "Rose."

WHAT IS BEAUTY?—The beau ideal of beauty with the native African is fat. The African court beauties are fed on milk only, to fatten them. They are kept sucking at immense milk-pots, till they reach a size that prevents them from rising. Capt. Speake in 1860 measured one of them: round the arm, 23 inches; round the chest 62; round the calf, 20; thigh, 31; height, 5 feet 8 inches. With infinite difficulty he got her upon her feet, and when she stood up the blood rushed to her head and she fainted away. The daughter sat by, sucking at a milk-pot, and the husband and father, stick in hand, kept her at work.

THE DOTS.—Punctuation, (that is putting the stops in the right places, cannot be too sedulously studied. Orpheus C. Kerr, in his inimitable letters, illustrates this very ingeniously:—

By misplacing of a comma, he completely changes the sense of the scriptural passage, "The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous as bold as a lion." Making it to read—"The wicked flee, when no man pursueth but the righteous, as bold as a lion. Can anything be more ridiculous?"

WADE HAMPTON SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Wade Hampton's departure for his Mississippi plantations, carrying along with him a good stock of freedmen, shows that he at least has confidence in them as laborers, or at any rate that he is willing to "trust" them. The example is a fine one, and it behooves every planter in the South to see, as Hampton has, whether or no the freedmen are not now as good as ever they were.

POPULATION OF MEXICO.—The population of Mexico is about eight millions, of which number it is calculated that there are between three and a half and four millions of Indians; two millions of Mexicans, or descendants of whites and Indians; nearly, or perhaps altogether, a million of creoles, or native whites; about twenty or thirty thousand natives of old Spain and other European countries; and near a million of mulattoes, Zambos, negroes and mixed races.

WASH. GOVERNMENT AID.—A delegation of planters is at Washington for the purpose of obtaining aid from the General Government, in rebuilding the levees from Vicksburg to New Orleans. They were destroyed by both sides during the war, and will cost several millions to rebuild them. Hundreds of thousands of acres of cotton lands are under water that can all be reclaimed.

THORNHILL.—The two brass cannon over the main entrance to the War Department in Washington, were taken from over the door of the reception room of the royal palace in the City of Mexico, when the city was entered by General Scott. The same palatial residence is now occupied by the Emperor Maximilian.

CHURCH.—A wag, having married a girl named Church, says he has enjoyed more happiness since he joined the Church than he ever did before.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1860.

WE are now sending bills to all subscribers who did not heed our "Annual Dun." They will see the propriety, if not the necessity, of attending to these messages.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has decided to make a further issue of \$320,000 in bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for twenty miles of road now completed westward from Lawrence, Kansas.

THE legislature is making slow progress. The house has decided on its election of Major Jones and re-elected Major Morriss. The committees will not be announced till next Monday, both branches having adjourned over to that day.

THE Fenian Congress which has been in session in New York for a week or more, has recognized Col. O'Mahony as President of the Fenian Brotherhood, and it is expected that this decision will be ratified by all the circles. The charges against O'Mahony were not sustained in the opinion of the Congress.

THE reason why Jeff Davis is not brought to trial is because the authorities at Washington cannot agree as to where and in what manner he should be tried. He is not only charged with treason, but with complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln and the murder of our prisoners in Southern prisons. It is pretty evident that he will not be tried at all till Congress directs the matter.

THE rebels cannot give up the slave traffic now that their favorite institution is abolished. It seems from information apparently trustworthy, that a system of kidnapping has been going on in the Southern States, by which freedmen are taken from the coast, carried into Cuba and sold into slavery. Gen. Sheridan has taken steps toward preventing it, by issuing orders to his subordinates.

FURTHER diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Adams and the British Foreign Secretary has been published, which shows that the two Governments have not been able yet to come to an understanding with regard to the American claims upon England. The English Secretary wishes the correspondence to cease, as the subject is exhausted. But, Mr. Bull, our demands are not exhausted.

JOHN BELL has been advising us to treat the conquered rebels kindly, but his example with the Fenians, who are not half as bad as the rebels were, is not after the style of his advice. Several Fenians of Ireland have been found guilty of treason, and sentenced from one to five years penal service. As yet no rebels in the United States have been tried or punished for treason.

SENATOR Wilson has introduced a bill in the Senate for the reorganization of the regular army. It provides for sixty regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry and seven of artillery. A proportionate amount of these new regiments are to be composed of black troops. The officers are to be taken from the present regular army, without regard to seniority of rank, and from the Veteran Reserve Corps and volunteer officers who have served with capacity for two years. The bill also provides for one Lieutenant General, five Major Generals and ten Brigadier Generals.

WE begin to get light on the situation of affairs in Mexico. It appears that our government has notified the French Emperor that the friendship between the United States and France is jeopardized by the presence of French troops in Mexico. The reply elicited was to the effect that the French troops would be withdrawn if the United States would recognize the empire of Mexico. Napoleon has been told frankly that the sympathies of the United States are decidedly with the Mexican Republic, and that the withdrawal of French troops is insisted on. It has been discovered that the traitors in Mexico and the insurgents in this country have had a perfect understanding, and that the French gave the rebels every facility for trade during the war; and favored them in every possible way. The schemes of Lieut. Maury and Gwin to induce rebels to emigrate to Mexico are perfectly understood. It is stated that Gen. R. Clay Crawford is at Brownsville, Texas, recruiting an American army to aid the liberals in Mexico.

GREAT EXPRESS ROBBERY.—ARREST OF TWO OF THE ROBBERS.—The iron car of the Adams Express Company, on the Saturday night mail train from New York to Boston, was broken into somewhere between New York and Newark, by robbers who pried off the lock of the door, and then broke open the iron boxes inside. The car was robbed of nearly \$500,000 in gold and bank notes, and the robbers left a large amount of government bonds untouched. On Tuesday two men who called themselves Lockwood, were arrested at Newark, and a large portion of the treasure found in their possession. Up to Tuesday night \$250,000 had been recovered.

THE CHIEF EMBARRAS.—The act against bringing cattle from Canada, or any foreign port, into the United States, is likely to create a rise in our cattle markets. A large supply has usually come from Canada, and a large number of drovers have been engaged in the business of exportation. But the door is now closed, and the supply for our city markets must come from the West. The heavy stock raised in Lower Canada has been found to be well-suited to the wants of New England farmers, especially working cattle. They will have to depend on home production for this supply, till the danger from the foreign cattle plague is removed, which is not likely to occur this year.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.—The New York Herald learns that the loan in behalf of the Mexican republic is being rapidly taken up in that city. It is said that three million of the bonds have already been disposed of.

A NEW HOPE.

The democrats have seized upon the Monroe doctrine to revive the expiring life of their party, and meetings are being held in New York and elsewhere, to fire the public mind with the idea that nothing but a Republican form of Government should be countenanced on this continent. At a meeting in Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, William Cullen Bryant presided, and inflammatory speeches were made by several gentlemen. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that, by our adoption of the Monroe doctrine, "we have assumed a responsibility toward our sister republics, and an obligation to protect and defend them." Representative Van Horn wrote that there is but one course in regard to Maximilian's government in Mexico, and that is "a notice to quit, backed by a demonstration on the frontier to enforce it if declined." Mr. Montgomery Blair wrote in the same vein, and thought we ought by force to "check the French Emperor in his mad career in Mexico," for the sake of helping the liberals of Europe to inaugurate a new revolution there. Mr. T. E. Tunison thought we had a right to say to the allied powers of Europe: "We did not interfere with you; and it is necessary for our preservation that we allow no monarchies upon the Continent of America." Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, in the course of a violent speech, referred to a time when a Congress was held at Panama for the purpose of investing the United States with the control of the whole of the Republic of America. The movement takes a political complexion, and we shall soon have the old democratic party all up in arms against Maximilian. But we believe that our Government is pursuing a wise course towards Mexico. Sooner or later the usurper will have to leave, not by actual force demonstrated by American arms, but from the inherent weakness of his own throne, and the inconsistency of his own subjects.

THE COLD. Monday was a red letter day in the annals of cold weather. It grew fiercely cold on Sunday, and before ten o'clock in the evening, mercury sank to 10 degrees below zero: The cold pierced the walls of houses and cellars; it burst water and steam pipes; froze pumps and cisterns, and despite of stoves, furnaces, or of fire places, invaded every apartment. All day Monday the temperature ranged from 10 below zero to 8 above, and the air cut like a knife. From all points the cold was complained of as severe. As far South as Richmond, Va., the temperature indicated 8 below zero, and at Utica, N. Y., it was 31 below. A record of the temperature of the weather, kept in New York, shows that Monday was the coldest we have had for twenty-five years. Several persons were frozen to death in the vicinity of New York, and the East River was nearly frozen over. The vapor rising from the bay and harbor in the morning looked like the steam from a vessel of boiling water. At Boston the harbor was filled with ice, and vessels suffered severely. Several wrecks are reported along the coast. Bayard Taylor, who traveled in Lapland when mercury was 50 degrees below zero, said it did not seem so cold as the weather of Monday. But in our estimates of cold weather we are prone to exaggeration. It is usual to have some of the coldest and hottest days every year that have ever been known to "the oldest inhabitant," and even the sense of feeling is not always guided by the thermometer, for were there no thermometers, we should have other days equally cold as Monday.

STATE RETRENCHMENT. Governor Bullock tells the people of Massachusetts that it is time to retrench expenses and reduce taxation. This is good news to the farmers, to the mechanics, in fact to all tax payers who already feel oppressed with calls upon their purse. If such and such things are done the State tax this year may be a million or a million and a half dollars less than it was last year. Then let those things be done speedily. Let the army of officers and clerks organized at the State House during the war be thinned down to the necessities of the occasion. These ought to be a thorough cleaning out of the Beacon Hill edifice, from the cupola down to the basement, and with a new director at the helm, new state of things should be inaugurated.

The people have put their hands often and willingly into their pockets during the war; now they have a right to expect retrenchment that they may provide for their own wants. In some cases salaries ought to be reduced. They went up to high figures under the pressure of advancing cost of living, and about every servant of the State got increased pay. Our State institutions should be economically conducted, and it is for the legislature now in session, to examine into all the various extravagances and expenditures of the Commonwealth, with a view to reduce expenses without being niggardly or mean. We trust that honorable body will get about this work as soon as possible.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mrs. Messenger, a very excellent and worthy woman, living in Bragville, Milford, came to her end in a painful and sudden manner. She mistook the cellar door for that leading up chamber, and fell down stairs, receiving an injury which terminated fatally in a few hours. Mrs. M. was about 89 years old and leaves several children.

PREVENTED AN ELOPEMENT.—A correspondent of the Barre Gazette details at length the disappearance of Mr. J. L. Crosby and daughter, of North Dana. The impression on the public mind is that the father took the girl away secretly to prevent an elopement with a man he considered an unworthy mate for his daughter.

"PRETTY WALTER GIRL SALOON" IN NEW YORK.—The recent report of the Police Commissioners of New York, states that the number of establishments in that city, classed under this head, is 223, while the number of young and "pretty" lewd females who attend them is 1191. The report calls them "nearly 1200 daughters of perdition."

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

THE days are growing perceptibly longer, and of course the nights are becoming shorter. Longer or shorter, however, it takes twenty-four hours to make a day as formerly.

—There is not much snow in the New England States, consequently sleigh rides are at a discount. Sleigh manufacturers are also ready to discount on their stock on hand.

—One good reason for minding other people's business is given by a lazy fellow, that he could always find enough to do in that occupation. Yes, and some people might hire an extra hand at the business.

—If it was not as cold as it can be, the first of the week, it would be as cold as for peach trees and some other kinds of fruit trees. Twenty degrees below zero is a death temperature to the peach crop for this year.

—The cattle plague has wrought such ravages in England that the Parisian butchers are now supplying John Bull with his beef cheaper than he can buy it of his own tradesmen.

—John Curley of Worcester was found dead in bed Sunday afternoon, having swallowed three ounces of laudanum to end his troubles. He leaves a wife.

—While we are taking pains to preserve our battle flags, the late rebels are preserving theirs. Are they proud of their defeat?

—A young lady of twenty-two years is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum near Prague. Last summer she won thirty or forty thousand thalers at Baden-Baden, and her success turned her head. She always imagines herself at the roulette table.

—President Johnson expressed himself very decidedly to a member of Congress who called on him, says a Washington special, in favor of the immediate admission of the Tennessee members.

—Horace Greeley, it is said, is trying to arrange matters between the extreme radicals in Congress and the President.

—A Washington journal says that President Johnson is prepared to veto any bill that Congress may seek to recognize negro equality.

TO-MORROW.

"Seek not to know to-morrow's doom, That is not ours, which is to come."

—Mary Watts, a rich maiden lady in Germantown, a precinct of Philadelphia, was found murdered in her bed on Saturday morning. The murderers are supposed to have been burglars.

—The last five hundred dollar bill stolen at the Adams Express robbery, several years ago, was found its way back to the Atlantic Bank in Boston last week.

—The remains of Wirz lie undisturbed in the Penitentiary grounds, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

—A man in Indiana, while hauling a hog upon a platform preparatory to scalding it, fell back into the tub of hot water, receiving scalds from which he died after enduring six hours of intense agony.

—Dr. John W. Hughes, who shot Miss Parsons, his intended wife, while riding with her in Cayuga County, Ohio, last August, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

—Hog cholera is the rage in Rhode Island. Don't eat pork. Be Musselmans for a while.

—The Potomac River is frozen over for several miles below Washington.

—Mrs. Jane More, sentenced for mail robbery, has been pardoned by the President. So a female may rob a mail.

—Gen. Prince, of Big Bethel notoriety keeps the largest flock of sheep in Eastern Massachusetts, at Freetown. He raises them for mutton.

—Fire insurance companies have lost heavily the past year.

THE STATE RUN SHOE.—The State Liquor Agent has sold liquors during the last year amounting to \$239,714; on which he received \$14,604 as commissions; on which, after deducting expenses, his profits amount to \$6519. He has sold to three towns agents in Maine, 22 in New Hampshire, and 7 in Vermont. But he reports 62 towns and cities in Massachusetts that have become total abstinent, or don't trade at his store.

EARTHQUAKES.—A letter from Sao Paulo, in reference to recent shocks of earthquake in that island: "Our own, as well as all the houses of Genoaese construction, have resisted 126 shocks in the space of twenty-four hours, but the walls of modern buildings have most of them either fallen in or been erevied. A portion of the 'travessa,' (a kind of wooden door which crowns the principal hall of such houses) has been thrown into the garden."

A DEAN REVEREND.—Some time since a boy nine years old, John Rose, worth \$50,000 in his own right, was sent to Mr. Edward Whitney's boarding school at Northampton, Conn., and on the day of his arrival, not liking his new home, set it on fire, and it was burned. He confessed his guilt. Mr. Whitney has just recovered \$11,500 damages in a Brooklyn Court.

MAY IMPORT HORSES, &c.—The Secretary of the Treasury has superseded so much of the circular forbidding the importation of foreign cattle, etc., as refers to Canadian horses, mules and asses. Such animals may be brought into the United States from that country, provided they are not imported from other countries via Canada.

A CHEERFUL CUSTOM.—In Russia, a coffin fair is held once a year. Every peasant who has an aged parent buys a coffin. The present is always acceptable, for the receiver feels assured that he will have a Christian burial, and is proud of the son who thus cares for his last resting place.

MONEY RECOVERED.—A scouting party sent in pursuit of the men who robbed the safe of Paymaster Ellis of Leavenworth, Kansas, the other day of \$30,000 overtook them in Platte County, Mo., and all the money except \$5000 was recovered. The thieves when overtaken took the bush and escaped.

LAYING ON OF HANDS.—The Quebec Mercury says the Rev. Dr. Potts, a vagabond, who has been pretending to cure disease at London, C. W., by praying and laying on of hands, has been fully committed for trial for a criminal assault on Miss McTaggart, and bail refused.

CRIMINAL HONESTY.—It is stated that \$330,000,000 have been counted in the past year by the female clerks of the Redemption Division in Gen. Spinner's Bureau of the Treasury, and not one dollar has been lost in the meantime.

NATIONAL DEBT.—The aggregate debt, at the close of the year, was \$2,714,633,314; an increase since the November statement, \$92,677,043.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

THORNDIKE.—Chas. D. Foster of Thorndike has sold out his meat market to Sherman & Hall, late of Ware. Mr. Foster will remain in their employ.

PLEASANT SURPRISE.—The ladies of Three Rivers surprised the wife of Rev. Mr. Wormsley with a purse of \$30 and necessities for her household a few evenings since.

A VILLAGE OF WIDOWS.—There are twenty-six widows of various ages in Three Rivers. Don't somebody want a wife who has had experience?

SOCIABLES AT THE ANTIQUE.—A series of social parties, similar to those held last winter, will take place at the Antique House the present season. Mr. Shaw has been refitting his hall to be ready for them.

CHEAPER.—Wood, which was selling at \$8 per cord a month ago can now be bought for \$6.50 and \$7. Large quantities were cut last winter and the demand is not equal to the supply.

WILDBRAH.—While chopping in the woods on Monday, James M. Morgan, late of the 27th Mass. regiment, cut off several of his toes by the glancing of his axe.—Geo. M. Burr had a nice wolf robe, valued at \$36, stolen from his wagon shed Saturday night, and Mr. B. wants to get hold of the man who took it.

ALARM OF FIRE.—Last Monday morning, while people were gathering around their stoves and hearth-stones to escape the almost unparalleled cold without, the house of Widow Parks, at the south end of the village, took fire from the chimney and an alarm was sounded. People were prompt to the rescue, and by cutting through the roof and pouring down water the fire was extinguished. Damage slight.

MONSIEUR.—A course of six lectures will be given the present winter under the direction of the Lincolnton Society of Monson Academy. Rev. Richard Storrs, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., will give the introductory lecture next Tuesday evening, in the vestry of the Congregational Church. The rest of the course will be given by Prof. Chabourne, of Williams College, Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Northampton, Rev. J. N. Tarbox, of Boston, Rev. Merrill Richardson of Worcester. Tickets for the course \$1.

A HONEYMOON WITHOUT MONEY.—A young man by the name of D. W. Adams came to the Antique House about a fortnight ago with a young lady and they were married. They took rooms, which they kept very closely till last Wednesday, when the groom announced that he had lost his money purse containing about \$40. He left the same day on the cars, and if any body finds said money, the proprietor of the Antique House will gladly receive it and apply it to the couple's board.

BELCHERTOWN.—The proprietors of the Belcher House deny that any overcoats were stolen from their house on the night of the New Year's Ball. Several hats were exchanged or are missing, and that was the extent of the robbery.—A fire built in the tank house at the Belchertown station on Tuesday got fire to that building, which was destroyed together with about two hundred cords of wood that had been sawed up and put under a shed. Loss about \$2000; partially insured. By the use of wet blankets the station house was saved.—The number of marriages in Belchertown during the year 1859 was 26; the number of deaths was 41.

REV. DR. VAILL'S Temperance lecture was well attended last Sabbath evening, notwithstanding the bitter cold. The weather was suggestive of hot slings and Tom and Jerry, but the lecture was a lucid argument against the use of everything that intoxicates. The main feature of the address was to show what had been accomplished by moral and legal suasion, and the fashion of drinking thirty or forty years ago was contrasted with the way people imbibe at this day. He warned the youth of the village to beware of billiard rooms, where respectable young men resort for amusement, and fall into the practice of drinking before they are aware of it.

THE cold of Sunday night and Monday was pretty severe hereabouts, though none of the village thermometers indicated so low a temperature as was noted in some of the neighboring towns. From 16 to 20 degrees below zero was the range of mercury hereabouts, and that was pretty cold. Some pretty tough stories are told of the weather on Monday. One man who kept a fire in his stove all night found the water froze in his kettle on the stove, on getting up in the morning. Another hearing one of his hen's cackling, ran for the egg, but found the top frozen and cracked open and just warm at the bottom! There were some remarkable escapes from freezing, but we hear of no fatal results in this region.

POLICE.—George N. R. Munsell and Lewis Griffin of Belchertown, the first a returned soldier, and both filled with that kind of patriotism which is retailed at ten cents a glass, visited Palmer last week Thursday, and assumed possession of the whole street, stopping people and insulting them. They met Eli N. Fay of Monson, and after delaying him in the street, followed him to his wood lot, and with gun loaded, capped, cocked and aimed at his head threatened to shoot him. Their horse on being left alone for a few moments ran away and they gave pursuit. This relieved Mr. Fay of his ugly visitors. They were arraigned before Justice Allen last Monday when Munsell waived an examination and was ordered to give \$600 bonds, and for want thereof was sent to jail. Griffin gave bonds in the sum of \$300. The belligerents are anxious to have the matter settled.

MR. EDITOR.—I recently saw in the Journal, a scurrilous article purporting to have been written by "Antioch," of South Wilbraham. There are many good temperance folks residing there, but "Antioch" himself seems well posted up as to where liquid poison can be obtained at Somers and other adjacent towns; and he admits that horses are used there very much to procure rum, and if I mistake not, there are also some aspiring demagogues there, who, when with the rummies are "hail fellows well met." As to Palmer, he does not expect any "good things to come out of Nazareth." But supposing temperance is at a low ebb there, "let him that is without sin, cast the first stone," and it is hoped that even Palmer, through legal suasion—gospel suasion, and other laudable efforts, may yet bring forth works meet for repentance. But his sarcastic remarks on "good old orthodox Monson" is just what is expected from "Antioch." Monson has for a long time, by some sacrifice, been blessed with a temperance hotel, excepting for a while, a few years ago, it suffered deplorably under the demoralizing influence of a hotel keeper—and now also, the present occupant of the hotel seems inclined to follow in the footsteps of that other illustrious personage, and I suppose of late there has been a few others there also, that have dealt in the "good crater," but doubtless the good ministers, deacons, the book man, Mr. Austin (not yet fallen) and a host of other good temperance folks there, of the Simon pure kind, will keep pegging away, by the arm of the law, the genial influence of public discussions, and perhaps by the purse, till they, by divine aid, will work out their own salvation, as it relates to temperance. OBSERVER.

HOW POOR PEOPLE SLEEP IN NEW YORK.—In the Fourth Precinct of New York, there are some sixty lodging cellars without decent beds or bedding, or windows, or ventilation. Their walls are of stone or brick, and their floors are rotten and damp; they are so filthy that they refuse to paint their condition, and they crawl with loathsome vermin. In these underground styies, human beings are nightly huddled together—regardless of sex, regardless of age, regardless of race, and utterly regardless of decency. Here thieves, beggars and prostitutes; here rascals, pimps and drunkards; here young and old, boys and girls, men and women, meet together, and sleep together—inhaling their poisonous air, and breathing their still toulter mortal atmosphere—here they rest or lie down, until daybreak enables them to issue forth to their wonted tasks; again, to steal, to corrupt, to deceive, and to disseminate the diseases which such places generate. For a single lodging in these infernos, the wretches who go to them pay from six to fifteen cents a night! At No. 19 Mulberry-st., in one room 14 by 10 feet, 20 persons, men and women, are lodged at the rate of six cents each!

A SINGULAR CASE.—Thos. J. Munday, formerly a member of the New York legislature, and once chief clerk of the city, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment in the penitentiary for outraging decency in church. The accused pleaded guilty, but submitted a very extraordinary statement to the Court, in mitigation of punishment, in which he admitted having committed the same offence several times before, but argued that when he gets under the influence of liquor he has a disposition to undress and go to bed; he loses all recollection of where he may be, although he may see; that although guilty of the offence with which he is charged he is actually innocent. On this occasion, on Christmas eve, he entered a church, and, believing it his bedroom, he outraged all decency.

SINGULAR BUSINESS.—A hairdresser in the Quarter Munitarte, has been charged before the police court with a series of singular assaults. With the assistance of an accomplice, who appears to be known by his associates as "the assassin," he has been in the habit of entering into his shop poor ignorant girls with fine heads of hair, and then depriving them by violence of their locks, not infrequently adding insult to injury. The only defence was that he dealt largely in false tresses and chignons, and was obliged to find materials the best way that he could.

JEALOUS REVENGE.—"An act of violence," says the Lombardian, "has just been committed at a place called Ponte de l'Archeetto, not far from Milan. A young woman, engaged to be married, was seized upon in the fields near home by two men, who cut off her luxuriant hair with a pair of shears, after which they departed, saying, 'Now go and marry the man you have chosen.' The act is supposed to have been inspired by jealousy."

BODIES FROM THE WRECK.—Thirteen dead bodies were taken from the surf at Nantucket last week, ten of which were thought to have belonged to the ship Newton, lately wrecked there. The immense number of small fragments of the ship which drifted ashore appeared as if they had been subjected to an explosion, in one case an iron truss the size of a man's arm being broken off. The Newton had a full cargo of kerosene oil.

SOUND TELEGRAPH.—A report of a most remarkable discovery comes to us from Italy. An Italian savant is said to have discovered a process by which sounds may be transmitted by an electrical process at any distance, so that two persons—one in Rome, the other in Paris—may converse together, recognizing the sound of each other's voices.

RESULT OF BAD COMPANY.—A young clerk employed by the Illinois Central rail road at Chicago, robbed a safe of \$1800 in government bonds, and on being arrested owned up. He stated that bad company and dissipation had been the cause of his crime. Let other young men take warning.

KILLED BY WHISKY.—Peter Klaser, of Waukesha, Wis., killed himself by drinking whiskey that stood in a copper kettle several days, last week. He died in half an hour, and a man who drank with him died in an hour, and his wife, who drank but little, came near dying.

A GUNNERS FALL OF APPLES.—One hundred and thirty barrels of Western apples were recently sold at Hartford, for from \$2.50 to \$3.75 per barrel, a reduction of sixty per cent. from the high prices of November.

INCURSED OF CRIME IN NEW YORK.—The New York Police Commissioners' report states that there were 38,873 arrests for offences in that city, last year. The year previous there were 64,751, showing an increase of 14,122. Crimes of violence toward the person have increased in a greater ratio, this class of offences the arrests were 995, an increase of 371 over the year 1864.

ABSCONDED.—A fellow calling himself J. A. Webb, who has been running a theatre at Milford, has absconded with all the funds collected in that town, leaving his company to get out of the fix as best they may. He also forgot to pay the printer, landlord and others who had worked for him.

BETTER THAN PEGGING.—George W. Day of Chelsea, Mass., the inventor of a machine for making shoes, which drives the shoe thread like pegs, making a good imitation of pegged work, has sold his interest for \$200,000, and is to have a percentage on every pair of boots made by the process.

IN A HURRY.—A couple in Bellows Falls, last week, did business in a hurry. They met for the first time at 8 o'clock in the morning, and were married at 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day. The bride left her husband on the next day. They were "starry correspondents."

A Connecticut farmer has a drove of 4000 geese, which require as rations, ten bushels of corn daily. He bought them in Canada, at such prices, that after paying 20 cents apiece for their transportation, they cost him about a dollar each.

The Board of Bank Commissioners expired with the last year by the operation of the law adopted by the last Legislature. Every bank in the State, with the exception of the North Bridgewater, is now a National institution.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT TO GEN. GRANT.—Representative Hooper, of Massachusetts, presented Gen. Grant with a valuable library, consisting of about 2000 volumes, on behalf of his Boston co-sitizens, New Year's day.

CURE FOR CANCERS.—Some excitement has recently been created in the medical circles, by the discovery of a method of removing cancer and cancerous tumors without the use of the knife, but simply by the application of certain chemical agents to the part affected. Experiments are now in progress before some medical men of high standing in Philadelphia.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Deacon L. Stockwell and wife, of Grafton, were waylaid in New England Village a few evenings since, while on their way home from a lecture in Worcester, by four men, two of whom seized the horse, while the others stood by ready to assist if necessary. One of them was making for the carriage, when Mr. S. gave his horse a sharp cut, and the robbers were foiled.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the State Agricultural College it was voted to locate the new building about the centre of the farm which has been purchased at Amherst. The plans were drawn with the expectation of a different location, and will in consequence require some modification.

THERE were 117 deaths from small-pox in Boston last year.

"EVERY SATURDAY," the new publication of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, in typographical appearance and choice contents is really a gem of the first water. Number 1 gives a fine selection from foreign publications. We advise all who desire a good literary periodical to invest 10 cents in a specimen number of "Every Saturday." It is also to be issued in monthly parts, in attractive covers, for 50 cents each.

THE ARCADE.—Strahan & Co., 178 Grand Street, New York, sends us the first number of a monthly magazine called "THE ARCADE, a Magazine for the Fireside and the Journey." Price, 25 cents; 96 pages. It takes its name from Jason's large and richly-laden merchantman; and contains a variety of grave, mirthful, and instructive articles.

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Errors of Youth. A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, 143 No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

Strange, But True. Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please send a true obedient servant. FLORENCE CHAPMAN, 331 Broadway, New York.

Murder is cheap in Prussia, provided the murderer belongs to the upper classes. Graf Von Tulenberg, who butchered Prince Alfred a cook, has been sentenced to prison for six weeks and a half months.

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The Palmer Journal.

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An editor having read in another paper that the use of tobacco, whether a man smokes or chews it, will make him forget that he owes a dollar in the world, innocently concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the article.

KITTY RIDER.

Kneeling by the stream I saw
The form of the farmer's daughter,
Drinking in her rosy palm
Dipping up the water.

She had thrown her hat aside,
Bare her arms and shoulder;
Each unconscious charm displayed,
Made my love the bolder.

So I slowly, tenderly,
Went and knelt beside her,
Drank with her from out the stream,
Blushing Kitty Rider.

And I said, "The poet's think
Life is like a river,
Shall we not its waters drink,
Always, love, together?"

Many years have passed us by,
Like the flowing water,
But I drink life's stream to-day,
With the farmer's daughter.

THE WHOLE STORY.

When Jones was sixteen, he was sent on one day being President.

At twenty-five, Jones thought that he Content as District Judge would be.

At thirty, he was much elated
When Mayor of Froggorn he was nominated.

But bootless all the nomination—
His rival Tompkins gained the election.

At forty-five his dreams had fled;
Hope and Ambition both were dead.

When from his toils he found release,
He died—Justice of the Peace.

O youthful heart, so high and bold,
Thus thy brief, sad story told.

THE BLUE VEIL.

BY S. S. T. C.

"Look out for Lizzie, in blue veil by six P. M. train."

"A dollar and twenty cents sir, and sign your name in the book, if you please," said the boy from the telegraph office.

"A dollar and twenty cents—sign my name in the book?" I repeated stupidly; "but this telegram isn't for me."

"Yes, sir. It is sent to Mr. Charles Chester, at the Lakeville House, Lakeville, N. Y. There is no other Mr. Chester in Lakeville, and you always board here, so it must be you, sir; all right! The telegram just came, and it was so near six they sent me around with it in a hurry. It has been delayed somewhere in coming to New York, but the fault wasn't our office."

Lizzie—could it be Lizzie Clare, or was it one of Mrs. Stowell's handsome daughters? There was no time for me to be idle in surmising which Lizzie I was to meet. I paid the boy, snatched the patent lock of my valise, and drove hurriedly to the depot, duly "look out for Lizzie," and take the night train West. The New York Express had already arrived, and the iron horse was snorting his impatience to be off. Passengers were crowding into the cars, baggage was rattling by, the bell ringing, and where was Lizzie?

At length, near the door of the ladies' room, looking uneasily around her, I espied a lady wearing the identical Blue Veil.

"Is this the 'Lizzie' whom I am to meet?" I ventured to ask, grinning in spirit at the ignorance in which I must have been left regarding any other cognomen.

"Oh, yes! And this must be Mr. Chester, I suppose. You knew me by my blue veil, did you not? Fred said that would be a sufficient signal. You are very kind to take charge of me. I was fearful that you would find the care of a lady a great burden on a night journey; but Fred insisted that you would not mind it, if you took the trouble for him; so here I am as you perceive. Are not the cars just about starting?"

"I have time to see to your baggage," I managed to say.

"Oh, thank you, but Fred checked it through, and bought my ticket. It is all right."

I knew it was all wrong, but what bachelor of two-and-thirty would decline to escort a charming "Lizzie" in a blue veil thus mysteriously committed to his protection.

We had just a minute and a half in which to secure our seats ere the western train was off, and my companion uttered a very contented little murmur of satisfaction as we slowly steamed out of the depot.

"Oh, I was so fearful you would not be here to meet me, Mr. Chester," she said, "and I dreaded to undertake the journey alone."

"It is a long journey," I replied, with some faint hope that I might tempt her into a mention of her destination.

"Very long," she answered demurely. But a call of the conductor revealed the fact that the lady was going to Cleveland. My ticket had been purchased for Cincinnati, previous to the reception of that bewildering telegram, and I thought with some satisfaction that I could stop in Cleveland without any change of route.

As we rode along I scanned my travelling companion as closely as I dared; but only a suggestion of bright eyes, ruby lips and a dazzling complexion, reached me through the blue veil.

"I think we have never met until to-day," I remarked—hazarding an observation which might, or might not, prove to be correct.

"Oh, no! but I have heard Fred speak of you so frequently that I do not feel as if we could be strangers long."

She smiled, and put up her blue veil. With the veil lifted, she looked somewhat older than I expected. I had fancied that she was seventeen, but now she appeared seven-and-twenty. Yet she was so fair, so dazzling white—with eyes which matched the blue of the veil—that I forgot the question of her age, speculating the possibility of her being near-sighted. Seated by that radiant vision, I became speedily conscious of my rough coat, and shabby "man of business" aspect, and while I secretly vowed an amendment for all future time in various particulars, and I hoped that she might not prove too observant.

"This is rather a sudden journey of mine," remarked my fair companion—"my trunk was nearly packed, and I expected to leave next Monday, and travel alone; but when Fred heard that you were going to take the evening train, he telegraphed to you immediately, and hurried me off."

"Ah, Fred!" thought I—"it seems to me I have you now. It's just like gay Fred Dalrymple to surprise one with such a telegram, all in the dark, and this must be his sister Lizzie. She is going to Cleveland to visit Robert and his wife; and Fred hearing that I was to start on my trip to-night, sent his sister along, under my care, without any ceremony."

The mystery was explained, and with a lighter heart I turned to the young lady, stimulated by this discovery in my previous determination to make myself desperately agreeable.

"How is your dear Jenny?" suddenly inquired my comrade of the blue veil.

"My dear Jenny!" mused I—"O, yes—sister Jane, I presume she means." "She is very well," I replied.

"We have so often exchanged messages with our love, through the medium of your correspondence with Fred, that I feel quite well acquainted with that dear Jenny, Mr. Chester."

Hum—I said to myself—just like Fred Dalrymple to forget to deliver his sister's messages, and then invent replies to satisfy her questions and cover his negligence.

"And do tell me something about that baby," continued Fred's sister. "You need not be afraid of praising it to me, for you know we ladies always take a lively interest in babies."

"I would gladly gratify you if it were possible," I replied; "but to own the truth I seldom take much notice of the baby race."

"As if I should believe you in this particular instance!" returned my interlocutor gayly. "My somebody told Fred that you burned the gas all night, on purpose to see how cunning this wonderful baby looks asleep."

"Me!" I exclaimed in horror.

"No! You need not deny it," said she. "I can understand that bashfulness conceals your raptures. Of course it is named for you."

It happened that sister Jenny's youngest had been christened Charlie in honor of his bachelor-uncle, and so I answered, that her supposition was not incorrect.

"When I see Jenny I shall feel it my duty to tell her what heartless indifference you have feigned in regard to that baby, but you cannot impose upon me," said the owner of the blue veil. "I shall acquit you of possessing any of the old bachelor nonchalance with which you have tried to veil your interest."

"You must not expect to manufacture a baby worshipper out of an old bachelor," I said jestingly.

"Oh, no, but young fathers are not such sublime savages as you would try to have me believe."

Gracious! what can she mean? was my silent ejaculation; but as she did not seem inclined to really go further, we fell into quiet converse upon commonplace themes, very much as if we had been a half dozen years acquainted.

"We are to ride all night," I said finally, "and ought I not secure a berth for you in the sleeping car? I notice that you seem very much fatigued."

"I am weary, but I detest those sleeping cars!"

"So do I the same," was my hearty rejoinder.

"Really and truly?" she asked with some incredulity.

I fancied that I ought to take one on your account, to release you from the pangs of sitting up in these hard seats all night."

"But it would be a great pleasure to me if you could be so comfortable, to have you enjoy my shawl and arm, for a pillow and make yourself cozy for the night."

"Do you think that Jenny will not object to my accepting such a service of you?" she asked sweetly.

"Certainly Jenny will not object," I assured her, and would gladly have added that Jenny would not object on some fair future day to be presented with a sister in law wearing a blue veil, but I hardly dared to hazard the suggestion while our acquaintance was still so recent a date.

She took off her bonnet—a dainty bit of millinery—which I regarded with a species of silent awe, and scarcely ventured to put it up in the rack over us. Then the blue veil was tied tightly over her curls, and resting her head on my shoulder, the beauty was soon asleep.

But I, Charles Chester, could not sleep—too many visions were haunting me.

Was this really Fred Dalrymple's Lizzie? Would I ever see her again after this journey was ended? And O, most desperate and enticing speculation of all, could I ever hope to take to myself the life-long burden of "Looking out for Lizzie in a Blue Veil?"

The night sped past in these delicious reveries. When we were within a few miles of Cleveland and my fair charge awoke.

"Do you feel rested?" I enquired.

"Oh, very much. You are exceedingly kind to have taken such care of me. Fred told me that Jenny's husband would be a most desirable escort, but I find that he scarcely told me half the truth."

"Jenny's husband? It struck me dumb. So I was Jenny's husband was I?"

"Neither shall I believe, after your gentleness and attention to me, that you can be so indifferent to your baby as you would try to make me think."

"Your baby?"

The woman was adding insult to injury. First a wife and then a baby bestowed on me, at five minutes notice, as if they were the most every day affairs in the world.

"I think we must be near Cleveland," continued my companion, arranging her tangled curls, and putting on her bonnet.

"It is possible that my husband may be at the depot to meet me, and relieve you of any further trouble on my account. If he is not there, I shall only ask you to put me in a coach and send me home—unless, indeed, I can prevail upon you to stop over one or two trains in Cleveland and visit us. My husband would be delighted to have you. Why will you not consent to do so?"

Not Fred Dalrymple's sister, after all! I muttered something in reply. I knew not what, but she took it as a refusal to accept her hospitality, and continued,

"And if you cannot or will not stay with us now, I want you to promise me that you

will come soon, and bring dear Jenny and the baby, and make us a long visit."

But the cars had stopped. We had reached Cleveland, and the ensuing bustle relieved me from the necessity of replying. I assisted her to alight and consigned her to the arms of a tall, bearded fellow, who kissed "dear Lizzie before my very eyes."

"And this is Mr. Chester—Fred's friend you know, Harry."

Harry rolled his eyes around, but evidently did not recognize me, and said nothing.

"Fred received a letter from Mr. Chester, saying he would be in Lakeville on business Tuesday, and would take charge of me if I would meet him at the evening train;—so Fred telegraphed to him to look out for me, and here I am very much obliged for his care and escort."

"But where is he all this time?" asked the husband, impatiently.

"Hang the Blue Veil. There is some mistake here," I exclaimed, pulling out the telegram as a voucher for me. "I am Charles Chester of Lakeville, at your service; I reside in Lakeville, and I received this dispatch yesterday. I took charge of this lady as well as I knew how; and though I could not satisfactorily decide who she might be, or by whom committed to my care, it is only with in a half hour I have discovered that I myself was not the Charles Chester who should have been on the 'look out for Lizzie, in a Blue Veil.'"

They started. They read the telegram. The oddity of the mistake bewitched us all and they took me home with them to laugh it over, when they found that no Jenny was awaiting me at my journey's end. And as "all's well that ends well," let me tell you that my young wife to-day is Lizzie's sister, and equally partial to a BLUE VEIL.

A LARGE CONUNDRUM.

The following hefty conundrum is probably by the same man who inquired "why Julius Caesar was like a pump handle?" and who said he hadn't made the answer yet:

"Why is a man in a mammoth balloon at Central Park, with a wicker basket full of Johnson's last pardons supported on his right arm, and a keg of lager beer on the other, having had nothing to eat for several days, nor the wherewithal to purchase the same, nor in full view of Grace church steeple in the foreground, and the Croton aqueduct in the rear, in the presence of a big crowd of spectators, including the English capitalists and Sir Morton Peto, the Tunisian visitors, Horace Greeley and Ben Wood, like a boarding-school miss wearing a jockey hat and partridge feather, with a two pound waterfall loaded with gun cotton and pumpkins, mounted on an Amos-keag steam engine, making its way in the race between the Winoski and Algonquin, her mother at the same time not knowing that she was out, and unkind of the many pitfalls that surround Barnum's old Museum lot, and other localities of a similar character, to say nothing of the withering rebuke administered to Earl Russell by Minister Adams previous to the outbreak by the Fenians shortly to come off, for the performance of which bonds have been given, and also to ascertain, previous to the election, whether Generals Barlow or Slocum stole the cotton, and whether some of that same cotton, is not the identical cotton with which the young lady referred to is loaded?" Why is all that like this?

DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

It is a singular fact, that no two persons in the world think alike on all subjects. They may agree very well in regard to some matters, but if they are together any length of time and each has the independence to vow his sentiments, how widely they will differ in their views. But this is not all; what is still more wonderful, every person has such a good opinion of himself; that he believes himself right, and all the rest of the world wrong.

We will go a step farther, he not only believes himself just, but avers that he can prove as much to the satisfaction of every reasonable man. He can see just where you are wrong. He will soon set you right. You listen a long time; but find it impossible to believe as he does. He now says, you are open to conviction; you prefer darkness to light; and he has met just such people before. He now asks you if you ever read so and so. You never heard of the word referred to. Your friend wonders that a person could live in the world so long as you have without procuring those extraordinary volumes. He will lend them to you. He really hopes you will profit by them, and see the error of your ways. He goes his way, and you go yours, differing just as widely as before you met. So goes the world.

THE SEPULCHRES OF SIDON.

The sepulchres about Sidon are in countless numbers. All the eastern hills are full of them. They are of all sizes and the internal arrangements are various. Most of them consist of a square or oblong niche, perpendicular to the sides of which the niches for the bodies extend six or seven feet into the rock. I have counted sixteen of these in a single room; but we need not suppose they were all hewn at a single time, or even in the same age. A family selected a cave, if one could be found, which they trimmed and squared, and cut into as many niches as they expected to need. Their posterity would have new ones as the occasion required; and when the original room was full, they cut out another behind, or at the side of it, and thus went on enlarging from generation to generation. In some sepulchral rooms there are double tiers of niches, one above the other. This appears to have been the favorite plan with the northern Phœnicians, as you find them not far from Tortosa, Gebile, Ladakieh and Seleucia.

A man named Boehmer was executed recently at Bautzen, Saxony, for murder. Upon the scaffold he struggled fiercely with the executioners, and it required six men to place him upon the guillotine. His last words before the knife fell, were—"I am innocent! Human justice is murder!"

The best way to return love, we are told, is to keep it. Some people apply this idea to umbrellas and other chattels.

BE TRUE.

Thou must be true thyself,
If thou the truth wouldst teach,
Thy soul must overflow, if thou
Another's soul would reach;
It needs the overflow of heart
To give the lips full speech.

Think truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly and each word of thine
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed.

PARODY ON CATS.

The local editor of the Montezuma (Iowa) Republican appears to have a great horror of cats and admiration for the style of Poe's Raven. Witness the following poetic effusion:

The other night when we lay musing, and our weary brain confusing o'er the topics of the day, suddenly we heard a rattling, as of serious hosts a battling, as they mingled in the fray. "What is that?" we cried, upstarting, and into the darkness darting, slap! we ran against the door. "Oh, 'tis nothing," Edward grumbled, as o'er a big arm chair we stumbled, "it is a bug and nothing more." Then said we, our anger rising, (for we thought it so surprising that a bug should so offend)—"Do you think a small insect, sir, thus would all the air infect, sir? No, 'tis not a bug, my friend."

Now, becoming surely frightened, round our waist our pants we tightened, and put on our coat and hat—when into the darkness peering, we saw with trembling and much fearing, the glaring eyes of Thomas Cat, Esq.

With astonishment and wonder, we gazed upon this son of thunder, as he sat upon the floor—when resolution taking and rapid movement making, lo! we opened wide the door. "Now, clear out," we hoarsely shouted, as o'er our head our boot was flouted.

"Take your presence from my floor." Then with air and mein majestic, this dear creature called domestic, made his exit through the door. Made his exit without growling, neither was his voice howling; not a single word he said. And with feeling much elated, to escape a doom so fated, we went back to bed.

A CURIOUS STORY.—An English paper states that at the funeral of Lord Palmerston in Westminster Abbey, London, when the officiating Dean pronounced the words "dust to dust, ashes to ashes," over the grave, the chief mourner, as a last precious offering to the dead, threw into the grave several diamond and gold rings. The vault was so constructed that it would not permit of the throwing in of any earth at the most solemn portion of the funeral service. To some it appeared that the traditional solemnity of the grave suffered when the dead words "ashes to ashes, dust to dust" were not accompanied by the usual symbolic sprinkling of earth on the coffin, and the chief mourner responded to the words by casting the rings into the grave. They were taken out before the grave was closed.

A STONE FROM THE UPPER WORLD.—Not long since, a great meteoric stone exploded over Dharmala, in India, and scattered masses of its substance over the whole of that military department. These were seen to fall red hot on their surface, and a fused enamel or crust gave the evidence of the great superficial heat they acquired in falling through the atmosphere; but these stones, picked up immediately after they fell, were, when held for a few moments, so cold as to numb the hands. This internal cold was that which they brought from interplanetary space, and the thin exterior of so imperfect a conductor was alone melted. It was like the Chinese luxury of ice fried in butter. Those who took the pieces of this meteorite in their hands felt the cold of regions far beyond our atmosphere.

MORTIFYING.—An Ohio paper tells what it calls a "good story" of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, late United States Minister to Mexico. "Mr. Corwin," says the narrator, attended a select dinner party, which was given on his account in one of the interior towns of this State. The daughter of the host, a bright girl only fifteen years of age, was stationed at the coffee urn, and when pouring out a cup of coffee for the distinguished guest, she turned to him and asked, 'Do you take condiments in your coffee, Mr. Corwin?' To which the distinguished guest wittily replied: 'Yes, a plenty of salt, pepper and mustard, if you please.' The daughter being thus publicly corrected of her mistake, left the room, crushed with shame and mortification.

HOW A DRUNKARD WAS REFORMED.—There was one Jim Wilson, a very rum customer, of Cumberland, Me., who used to get converted at every August camp-meeting, and soon after getting drunk again, would keep drunk pretty much the rest of the year. Rev. Mr. Richardson having got hold of him at camp-meeting, said this prayer:

"O Lord, Thou hast many times converted this poor sinner, and now again hast Thou made him a subject of Thy saving grace. We pray Thee, O Lord, to take him home, and to do it now, for if he remains on earth he will be drunk again in less than a week!"

The prayer was answered to some purpose; for it so frightened the poor subject of it, that from that day he became a reformed and temperate man.

THIRTY YEARS.—Thirty years! it is a long period in the allotted term of life on earth! First the baby sleeping in its cradle; then the child in short frocks romping in the garden walks; then the much coveted jacket and trousers, and the going to school; then the ambitious boy passing from school to college; then the farewell address and crowning honors of college life, and out into the world to find joy or sorrow; and then the closing of the eyes and rest to the restless heart; and to how many comes all this within the space of thirty years!

A PLAINATIVE MELODY.—"Tell me angelic host, ye messengers of love, shall swindled printers here below, have no redress above?" The angel band replied:

"To us is knowledge given; delinquents on the printer's book can never enter heaven."

GRAVEYARD CURIOSITIES.

In St. Germain's in the Isle of Man, the following very singular epitaph is yet to be seen, in Latin, over the tomb of Dr. Samuel Rutter, formerly prebendary of Litchfield, and afterwards Bishop of Sodor and Mann.

"In this house which I have borrowed from my brethren, the worms, lie I, Samuel, by Divine permission, Bishop of this Island. Stop, Reader! behold and smile at THE PALACE OF A BISHOP! who died May 30, in the year 1633."

The following admonitory voice from a tomb in Thetford churchyard, Norfolk, will at least be perused with interest by the advocates of the temperance cause:

"My grandfather lies buried here, My cousin Jane and two uncles dear, My father perished from inflammation in his eyes, My sister dropped down dead in the Minories; But the reason why I'm here interred, according to my thinking,

Is owing to my good living and hard drinking! Therefore good people if you wish to live long, Don't drink too much wine, brandy, gin, or anything strong."

In Selby churchyard, York, is the following attempt at the ludicrous, in memory of one Miles:

"This tombstone is a Milestone, hah, how so, Because beneath lies Miles, who's miles below." An Ilberian epitaph reads as follows:—It is taken from the churchyard in Belturbet, Ireland:

"Here lies John Higley, whose father and mother were drowned on their passage to America. Had they both lived, they would have been buried here!"

BAKED BEANS.—Few people know the luxury of baked beans, simply because few cooks properly prepare them. Beans, generally, are not cooked half long enough. This is our method: Two quarts of middling sized white beans, two pounds of salt pork and one spoonful of molasses. Pick the beans over carefully, wash, and add a gallon of boiling hot soft water; let them soak in it over night; in the morning put them in fresh water and boil gently till the skin is very tender and about to break, adding a teaspoonful of saleratus. Take them up, dry, and put them in your dish-tray in your molasses, gash the pork and put it down in the dish, so as to have the beans cover all but the upper surface; turn in boiling water till the tops just covered; bake with a steady fire four or five hours. Watch them and add more water from time to time as it dries away. The foregoing is a first-rate receipt. Those who don't like the idea of the molasses, may omit it, though it adds to the perfection of the dish.

THE BEST PERSUASIVE.—If you would convince a man that he does wrong, do right. But do not care to convince him. Men will believe what they see. Let them see. Pursue, keep up with, circle round and round your life as a dog does his master's chaise. Do what you love. Know your own bone; gnaw at it, bury it, unbury it, and gnaw it still. Do not be too moral. You may cheat yourself out of much life so. Aim above morality. Be not simply good, but good for something. All fables, indeed, have their morals; but the innocent enjoy the story. Let nothing come between you and the light. Respect men as brothers only. When you travel to the celestial city carry no letter of introduction. When you knock ask to see God—none of the servants. In what concerns you much do not think you have companions; know that you are alone in the world.

CONVEYANCE OF CHOLERA.—According to the opinions of M. Zagrill, a physician at Cairo, Egypt, the poison of the cholera is conveyed in minute particles by the wind. This is why it passes over certain villages without attacking them; the molecules when propelled by a violent storm, are retained at a distance from the ground, in exactly the same manner as locusts, carried by the wind, traverse certain localities without committing the slightest ravages. This, in the writer's opinion, is also the reason why the epidemic first made its appearance in the night; at that time the wind abates and the molecules are deposited.

HOW PEOPLE CAN LIVE.—In New York you may live next door to another family for twenty-five years, and never know their name. In Paris your own brother might occupy rooms under the very same roof, and you might never meet each other, might live and die there, and never guess the neighborhood of a kinsman. For those who desire it is the loneliest place in the world. Yes, but you cannot live in a country town or village without all the neighbors for a mile around, knowing not only your name, but all about you and your relations.

RUM AND SUGAR IN THE LUMP.—A new process of boiling the juice of the sugar-cane has recently been introduced in the island of Antigua, West Indies, which does not convert the juice into separate articles, distinct in nature, such as sugar, molasses and rum, but into a solid compound containing all these articles in a single mass, from which, afterwards, the refiner extracts the various articles of commerce which it contains. The new process was discovered by an English chemist, and it is thought that it will work quite a revolution in sugar making everywhere.

A physician who is a truly pious man, speaking in a prayer meeting of the duty of impressing the idea of salvation upon those near death, made use of the following language:—"For my own part, I am never called to see a patient without feeling delighted to learn that he is prepared to die."

Curious to imagine what murmurings and discontent would be excited, if any of the great so-called calamities of human beings were to be abolished,—as, for instance, death.—Hawthorne.

An Irishman being in a church where the collection apparatus resembled election boxes, on its being handed to him whispered in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalized, and could not vote.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1866.

GEN. GRANT gives it as his opinion that it is not desirable at present to remove the United States troops from States lately in rebellion, nor wise to put arms into the hands of the militia as a method to be relied upon to preserve the tranquility of the South. Council from such a source will probably be heeded.

We have exciting news from Northern Mexico. Some 400 American volunteers for the Republican army of Mexico had surprised and captured the Imperial garrison at Bagdad, 170 strong. Maj.-Gen. Crawford had started from Brownsville to join them. An earthquake occurred at Mexico on Jan. 3, which caused considerable damage at Orizaba and other places. The Empress had arrived at Orizaba.

A communication from a private but reliable gentleman in Paris announces that the Emperor, in his coming speech to the Assembly, will pronounce his desire for pacific relations with the United States and will propose to withdraw his troops from Mexico unless some point of honor in the meantime raised render this impossible. Probably the point referred to is an invasion of Mexico from this country by the friends of the Liberals.

The United States House of Representatives, on Thursday, passed a bill for universal suffrage in the District of Columbia. A few Republican members from Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, together with the delegates from Maryland and Kentucky voted against it. The vote was 116 yeas to 82 nays. The President's signature will be necessary to make it a law. The opponents to negro voting in Washington are very much surprised at this vote.

The voice of Senator Chandler from Michigan is for war. He offered several resolutions the other day in the U. S. Senate declaring in favor of non-intercourse with England, until all debts are paid, including the claims for damages by the Alabama. He was very eloquent in his speech supporting these resolutions, advocating the seizure of Canada. The resolutions were laid over, and Mr. Chandler will have time to get cool before they come up in regular order. They will no doubt make Johnny Bull prick up his ears a little, though they indicate nothing serious. Cooler heads coupled with more deliberate actions will finally settle our differences with Great Britain.

STATE CONSTABLE KING having resigned, the Governor and Council are at a loss who to put in his place. Col. Edward Jones, the defeated candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms is an applicant, but he is not popular with the soldiers, which accounts for his defeat by the legislature. The Constabulary cost the State nearly \$23,000 last year, and it is estimated that it will cost \$60,000 the present year. The best thing the legislature can do is to abolish the office. The State has hitherto got along prosperously without any such arm of its civil power, and can still go on with the customary police force of the commonwealth, without any such extravagant expenditure of money.

Pity on the Scaffold.

Murders usually die piously. They are hung according to law and have the benefit of clergy and gospel. We doubt sometimes whether their mental condition on the scaffold is sincere piety or a state of frenzy, brought on by the terrors of approaching fate. However that may be, it is charity to believe that they are fully prepared for death and that their bloody sins are wiped out. We have had a good many executions lately, and some of them have been attended with circumstances not calculated to inspire us with respect for the piety professed by the criminals. At Chicago two men were dosed with whisky previous to their execution, so that they were intoxicated when they went from life into eternity—and they professed to be willing to die! But the most revolting exhibition occurred last week at Newark, New Jersey. A poor negro of feeble intellect was hanged for the murder of his wife. He had killed her in a moment of passion, inspired by jealousy. The circumstances were such that had he been a respectable white man the public would have applauded his action. Half an hour before he went to execution he was stimulated with whisky, and on the scaffold he was surrounded by eight clergymen and numerous civil officers. After prayer and singing by the clergy the condemned man broke out in the following extravagant invocation:—

"Oh Heavenly Father, I have come up before you for about the last time to thank you for your goodness to me, and Oh Heavenly Father, after having lived around here all my life, I met a young lady and loved her, and she did not want me to marry her, I did because I loved her and she loved me, and she was married in a black dress; and my mother said that the time would come when either I would mourn for her or she would mourn for me, because she was married in mourning; and Oh, Heavenly Father, she was right."

Here the Chaplain interposed, "Pray to Jesus." "I do," said the condemned, and he went on with his incoherent strain until the Chaplain became impatient. "Come," said that divine, "thank Jesus for what he has done." "Oh, Heavenly Father, I am ready to die. When Jesus died upon the cross he died a more terrible death than mine; when he was taken out to die, the crowds went out to see him die; why then should I faint? And Jesus said to the thief, 'this day thou shalt be with me in Paradise,' and so he says to me." After this he proposed to make a speech, but his chaplain concluded the demonstration would be of no good to him. When he went under the gallows, he simply said, "I am ready to die; Jesus is my friend; I see Jesus in the heavenly plain; he will come out to meet me, and give me a mansion in the skies."

REMOVED.—Deputy Constable Chapin of Hampden County has resigned, and will resume the study of the law in the office of E. D. Beach.

Perils of the Sea.

A series of storms and gales have lately swept the Atlantic coast, causing the loss of many vessels and the suffering and death of a large number of persons. The recent severe cold weather has added greatly to the sufferings of those exposed to the stormy sea. In several cases the crews and all on board have frozen to death.

Schooner Warren, Capt. Davis, of Fall River, Mass. from Matanzas, Dec. 26, for Bristol, R. I., was wrecked at Hatteras, previous to Thursday last. The crew lashed themselves in the rigging where four of them were frozen to death. She had two pilots on board, and both were washed overboard and drowned. The Warren was formerly the rebel privateer Retribution.

The Christiania of Yarmouth, Me., sunk near Cape Page, and all hands but the mate were frozen to death.

The packet ship Gratitude from Europe, with 300 emigrants on board experienced heavy gales and sprung a leak on the 25th of December and on the 1st of January the barque Fredonia took off all on board, throwing overboard her own cargo to make room for them, and brought them to Boston. They were reduced to one biscuit and half a pint of water to each passenger per day.

The schooner Enigma of Bath, Me., was wrecked at sea in latitude 27 and longitude 77 degrees west, on the 1st of November last. All the men were found to be in a destitute and starving condition clinging to the wreck. One died from exhaustion.

The steamer Cassandra, from New Orleans, reports: January 6, forty miles from Cape Fear passed a piece of wreck which resembled the side of a steamer; also saw pieces of wreck and several bales of cotton, which appeared to have been in the water some time.

The ship Casilda, from Liverpool for Boston, was burned at sea December 6th. All on board were saved by the ship Caravan, from Mobile.

The propeller Mary A. Boardman, from Morehead City to New York, was grounded on Homer Shoals, Monday night, during a severe hurricane. There were 23 persons on board, and next morning they were rescued by a couple of pilots from New York. The steamer was a total loss.

DRAWING-ROOM RECEPTIONS AND LEVIES.—The fashionable season has opened at Washington with great brilliancy and success. The drawing-room receptions of ladies of the White House, which are given every Tuesday evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, and every Friday from 1 to 3 o'clock are very distinguished affairs. Everybody in Washington who can lay any pretension to beauty and taste, or, without these, who is a glass of fashion and can dress well, make it a point to be present. The Friday afternoon receptions are remarkably interesting and profitable studies for a looker on, who cares for none of these things, except to be instructed and amused by the exhibition of all the phases of many colored life which pass before him.

THE EIGHT HOUR QUESTION.—The German trade associations in New York city are to hold a convention on the first Thursday in February to deliberate on the eight hour labor question. At a meeting of the Piano-makers Association in New York last week, resolutions in favor of the eight hour system were adopted, and measures were taken to agitate the matter in an effectual manner. There are about sixteen hundred journeyman piano-makers employed in New York, the majority of whom are Germans.

FIRE AND SUFFERING.—The house of Rev. Albert Pratt, of Foxcroft, Me., was destroyed by fire on Saturday week. There were no neighbors near, and for a time Mr. Pratt was obliged to struggle alone to remove his family of two of whom—his wife and child—were confined to their beds by sickness. So rapid was the spread of the flames that the rescue of the family was accomplished with difficulty. So intense was the cold that Miss Martha Pratt, not being sufficiently clothed, and endeavoring to assist in rescuing property, was badly frozen in her face, arms and hands.

A SINGULAR CASE OF ELOPEMENT.—There was a queer phase in the elopement line at Chicago last week. A fair young Missian of 25 succeeded in winning the affections of two married men, and actually ran away with both, they leaving wives and families in destitute circumstances, having sold everything to raise money for the flight. One of them was grocer, and succeeded, by borrowing and selling in raising \$10,000. How the three will get along together time will show.

NEW WAY TO CHURN.—A simple invention was exhibited at the late Birmingham cattle show, for making butter by atmospheric action, the air being forced by a plunger into the midst of milk or cream, which is contained in a cylinder, the result being that in a few minutes butter is made, leaving the milk perfectly sweet for family use.

MORE OF THE CHIVALRY.—An attack was recently made upon E. P. Brooks, the Virginia correspondent of the New York Times, by H. Ives Pollard, editor of the Richmond Examiner. Pollard was armed with a pistol, knife and cowhide. Brooks took the cowhide from his assailant and threw it away, when Pollard drew a knife, and the parties were separated. Richmond papers applaud the assault. Of course.

A CREDULOUS MAN.—John M. Williams, a Californian, was found drunk in Endicott street, Boston, on Saturday night, having on his person \$15 in bills and \$1780 in gold. He evidently must have supposed that the recently severe sentence has cleared the city of thieves and robbers.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—John Daily entered the gas house of the Norwich Bleaching Company, at Greenville, with a lighted lantern, where, upon an instantaneous explosion occurred, killing Daily, throwing his body fifty feet from the spot, and blowing the building to atoms.

FRAUDULENT REVENUE RETURNS.—A Boston correspondent says the management of the Boston Theatre were lately fined \$40,000 by the United States Revenue authorities for making fraudulent returns. A portion of the fine was abated.

Henry Goodrich, of Wethersfield, Ct., fourteen years old, while out skating a few days since, fell and hurt his knee. He caught cold in the same, inflammation set in which extended to the stomach, and he died.

There are places in Illinois, so the Chicago Tribune informs us, where corn is only ten cents a bushel.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

An insane man threatened to kill Senator Wade at Washington a few evenings ago, but the Senator's revolver frightened him off. It is about as much as a man's life is worth to be a Republican Member of Congress, and yet what politician does not aspire to the honor?

The negroes of Charleston play with shot guns as they do with toys, and the secess are afraid of getting popped over by them.

Gen. Frank Blair has brought a suit for \$10,000 damages in the United States Circuit Court, against the Election Judges at St. Louis, who refused to let him vote last fall because he would not take the Missouri test oath.

The American Bank Note Co. have been printing three dollar national bank notes. President Lincoln reading the Emancipation Proclamation, forms the back of the note.

The Spiritualists of this State held a convention in Worcester on the 18th and 19th inst., to organize a permanent State Convention and appoint a "State Missionary."

McCormick, inventor of the reaping machine that bears his name, has given \$10,000 for the establishment of professorship of practical mechanics, in Washington College, presided over by Robert E. Lee. McCormick is a native of Virginia.

By keeping steadily drunk for one year, in Missouri, you can be drowned without fail. Is n't this a premium on drunkenness?

"Yankee Doodle" has been hissed in a Mobile theatre, the same in which Mrs. Stonewall Jackson lately had an overhauling benefit.

A San Francisco despatch reports that Wm. McKay, the cashier of the United States sub-Treasury in that city is a defaulter to the amount of \$30,000, but that the Government is secured against loss in the affair.

As most of our troops in Texas are under orders to be mustered out of the service, it seems that government does not anticipate war with Maximilian—in other words, that we are in no danger of a French war.

Mrs. President Johnson has received from Sir Morton Peto a most elegant and costly present in the form of a Christmas box of rare and exquisite device, filled with Parisian bonbons.

Capt. Coleman, late of the rebel army, has been tried at New Orleans for steamboat burning and bashed the country. He is a grandson of John J. Crittenden and nephew of Gen. Pillow.

Secretary McCulloch says if Congress passes the proposed act to equalize bounties, all his expectations of a speedy return to specie payments will fail.

An application of a colored girl for admission to the High School at Troy, N. Y., which was refused by the principle, was taken to the Supreme Court where it was recently decided against the applicant.

The summer weather at Savannah has changed suddenly to a sharp, dry cold, as remarkable as it is trying to the residents there.

Some of the Richmond liquor sellers having been complained of for violation of the Sabbath, they urge in defence that the Sunday law is not binding, it having been passed while the State was in rebellion.

There are no less than seven thousand Drevet appointments waiting confirmation by the U. S. Senate.

Miss Hannah J. Duke, the Iowa giantess, who married at Philadelphia a few days ago to Mr. Rein, a German. She weighs 585 pounds and her husband weighs 140.

Jeff Davis recently stated that his action in the late rebellion against the government was only carrying out the programme he mapped out for himself twenty years ago. Poor programme, that.

A physician speaking of the frail constitutions of the women of the present day remarked: "We ought to take great care of our grandmothers, for we never shall get any more."

Gen. Howard has received letters showing that there is great improvement in the relations between the freedmen and their former masters in Georgia and Alabama.

Hon. James Harlan has been elected U. S. Senator for Iowa, for six years, from March 4th, 1867. He is now Secretary of the Interior. Gov. Kirkwood has been elected to fill the unexpired term.

When it was 17 degrees below zero in Boston it was so warm in Savannah that men were going about the streets without their coats; and at Macon, Ga., a four acre strawberry bed was in full bloom and fruit.

The official despatches from United States agents abroad, received at the State Department by the last steamer from Europe, it is said, are favorable to American interests.

The factory men are no longer much worried about the labor question. There is a steady current of foreign operatives flowing towards us.

Sales of government cotton have been suspended for the present in anticipation of higher prices.

Miss Lane, the niece of Ex-President Buchanan, who did the honors of the White House during his administration, was married at Wheatland on Thursday, to Edward Johnson, a banker of Baltimore.

According to a letter from Acapulco, an Imperialist force of 3000 men is irresistibly advancing from the City of Mexico to that point.

A private letter received in San Francisco from Valparaiso states that the blockade of the Chilean port of Talcahuana has been raised.

A number of ex-Confederate officers are tendering their services to the Chilean authorities.

Counterfeit five dollar notes on the Worcester County Bank, Blackstone, are in circulation.

Another batch of military officers will soon be mustered out of the service.

The current year's receipts from internal revenue will exceed \$300,000,000.

Colored men voted lately at a municipal election in Lynchburg, Va., and beat the whites. The Old Dominion is seeing something new.

The alleged theft and extravagance at the White House under Mr. Lincoln's administration are shown to be false by a committee who have been investigating the subject.

PLOT TO LIBERATE JEFF. DAVIS.—A rumor has prevailed at Fortress Monroe during the past few days of a plot being in course of preparation for the liberation of Jeff. Davis. According to reports of the intended rescue, the arrival there of trading vessels, so as to ward off suspicion. The authorities have instituted searches of vessels in the harbor, but as yet no persons of a suspicious character have been discovered.

CANADA CATTLE.—The Canada farmers along the border have sent a large number of cattle into Vermont in anticipation of the termination of the reciprocity treaty. In the vicinity of Derby the farm yards are completely filled with cattle awaiting sale and shipment to Brighton.

Saint Life.

We occasionally get a view of Mormon life from the saints themselves, that does not inspire us with much respect for them or their religion. One W. Hart, who has become disaffected with saint-life and left the city of the Western plain, publishes a letter concerning domestic affairs from which we quote:—

In the first place old men of seventy marry girls at fourteen years of age, and in some instances they give the parents of the child a cow or an old gun, or some other trifling thing, and that girl's brother will marry her husband's daughter, and very frequently a man marries two or three sisters; but worst of all, many go so far as to marry a woman and her daughter, or daughters as the case may be. Again, the missionaries, especially the old countries urge and many women have, when that of emigrate with their whole family, unable to emigrate with their daughters, and left their husbands and the rest of the family to follow them the next year, or as soon after as they could procure the means.

In many instances when the man gets there he finds out that his wife is married to another man, and should he be so fortunate as to get man, and he will lose her, especially if she has the appearance of being a smart woman; for I can assure you that there are a set of old men with one leg in the grave and the other out, crawling round after women, and should they be one that they think they would get a man higher in the priesthood than her husband, and these old cripples often succeed in getting her away, and the poor man can't help himself. It is the order of the Kingdom of their God.

I have told you how they marry. I will now tell you how some of them live. I will speak of those in the neighborhood I lived. Three of my nearest neighbors were polygamists—one an old man who had no children; he lived pretty fair with his women. The other two lived like devils; they used to fight and kill each other filthy names. If the man has means enough he gets a house for each of his women, if not they all live together. * * * One young woman that we were acquainted with went and listened one night at the window of the other wife of her husband, and heard something that she did not like. She came up with her fist and broke almost every pane of glass in the frame, and for the panes she broke, her wages were several of her teeth knocked out. Oh Zion when I think of thee! A sister of one of the Apostles has no less than four husbands, and all living. Women there, if they don't like their husbands, go to Brother Brigham, and he gives them a bill of divorce, for which he charges ten dollars, which her late husband has to pay, and calls that his pocket money.

A WALL STREET ELOPEMENT.—The business community of Wall street, New York, has been thrown into considerable excitement, by the sudden disappearance of Mr. Charles H. Carr, of the firm of Carr & Co., brokers, who is reported to have drawn from the bank on Eurocount of his firm \$17,000, and sailed for Europe in company with a well-known French actress, leaving a wife and two children behind. For some time back, it is alleged, that the broker referred to has been on a footing of intimacy with a well-known French actress, noted for her love of money, jewels, and fine dress—articles which were procured, as it is alleged, at the expense of her male friends. The lady in the case is exceedingly beautiful in person, with the complexion of a peach, and of a magnificent dark hair and eyes. In principle she is very mercenary, and, as it is said, has amassed a large fortune since her advent in this country from Paris.

A RICH BALE OF COTTON.—Many cotton bales arriving in New York have to be unrolled, and then rebaled. The other day two laborers in discharge of this duty found in one of the bales \$27,000 in gold, one of them proposed to the other to divide and keep mum, but the other said he would report to the "boss." The purchaser of the cotton claimed the gold, and the seller claimed it because the cotton was not delivered and for other reasons, and probably the courts will decide to whom this rich mine belongs. The purchaser gave the two laborers \$400 each in greenbacks.

NATIONAL BANKS.—Last week was the first in which there has been no new organizations under the national banking system. The number organizing under the government system has been falling off rapidly during the past three months, the three hundred million absorbed by Congress having been nearly absorbed by them. The whole number now in existence being sixteen hundred and twenty-six.

OIL STOCKS.—Some of the oil companies of Pennsylvania make a deplorable exhibit to the Auditor General. The law requires them to assess their stock, and a valuation so that the tax can be added to it. The same stock which a few months ago was represented by the directors to be cheap at ten dollars per share, is now valued by the same directors at five per cent. per share, and at this last assessment many of the taxes are computed and paid.

A LECTURER MURDERED.—A physician named Pike recently advertised a lecture on spiritualism at Lyndon, Vt., but the spirits not coming at his bidding, the audience broke up in a row, a number pursuing the doctor to his room, where he drew a pistol on his followers, which they took away from him. The matter was compromised by the lecturer promising to leave town and paying back the admission fee.

SUCCESSFUL PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Mr. John Sawyer, of Portsmouth, N. H., who has been walking for a wager of \$100, one hundred miles in one hundred consecutive hours, without sleeping, accomplished the task at 9 o'clock Saturday evening. He fell from faintness on the 99th mile, but recovered in time to walk the last mile.

RETURNED.—The St. Louis Republican says that a son of Gen. Sterling Price has returned to Missouri, for the purpose of escorting the remaining members of the family to Mexico. They will go to Cordova, the seat of the southern colony, which is being formed there under the auspices of M. F. Maury, Jo Shelby and others.

INVEST IN GOV. BONDS.—Gen. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, has received from Mrs. Lincoln the check for \$25,000 sent her as the unpaid balance of her deceased husband's salary for the first year of his second term, with a request that it shall be invested in government securities.

LICENSING BROTHELS.—In connection with the Health Bill before the New York legislature, it is proposed to license houses of ill-fame, and appoint physicians to attend them, after the system in vogue in Paris. This is a new idea to Americans, but the French contend that it is better for society, than to be allowed houses of this nature to be kept as they are in all our cities. The same argument, we suppose will apply to rum shops.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

The representative from Palmer is on the legislative committee on elections, Mr. Brown from Brimfield is on engrossed bills, and Merriam of Wilbraham on public buildings.

WOOD & ALLEN have Bowles' new book, Across the Continent, and the Tribune Almanac, both invaluable works to have on hand. They have also other valuable publications.

The friends of Rev. E. M. Haynes surprised him last Wednesday evening at the Antique House, and presented him with over \$90 in cash. The gathering was also a very pleasant one in other respects.

The last of the dancing schools given by Mr. Bacon, will occur at the Palmer House next Monday evening. The close of the school will be followed by a social assembly at the same place in a week or two.

ICE HOUSE LEASED.—Messrs Blanchard & Thompson have leased the large ice house of David Knox, which in connection with their new one, will hold ice enough to supply the whole town.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisements of Wood & Allen in another column. They have a well appointed drug store, a good assortment of standard books, and other articles needed by every person.

A LARGER NUMBER.—A second count of the widowed ladies at Three Rivers makes the number 31 instead of 28, and our correspondent adds "there are eight ancient maiden ladies."

THE LIFE DROPS have not only changed heads again but locations, Mr. Newton having sold out to Orent & Davis, the latter being of the firm of E. Skinner & Co., druggists, at Springfield, and the traps of the establishment have been removed to Springfield.

RONDED OFF HIS MONEY.—Chester Morse, an aged and infirm man, living in Holland, lately had \$400 stolen from him, the proceeds of the sale of his farm. He accuses a Frenchman who bought the farm of being the thief. Mr. Morse has had a succession of troubles which makes him a sadly afflicted man.

REV. P. V. MOYSE, who has had charge of the Palmer and Monson Catholic societies for the past year is going to remove to Northampton. Mr. Moyses has made numerous friends during his residence here, and we believe for his new society an earnest, faithful laborer.

BRIMFIELD.—One night last week the house of Charles Collis, 56 Brimfield, was broken into, the thief entering his bed room and robbing his pocket of between \$15 and \$20. Mr. Collis awoke as the robber felt the house, catching a glimpse of him as he went out the door, and pursued him with his gun; but once outside the fellow easily escaped.

HONOR TO THE FALLEN.—While other towns are erecting monuments to the memory of their fallen heroes, shall Palmer show her ingratitude by neglecting to follow the example? Three years ago it was voted in town meeting that there should be kept a record of all who enlisted or went from this town to the army, but owing to the stupidity or imbecility of the clerk, the record was never commenced. It is not too late, now, to repair the neglect, and while we are about it, let something be done to erect a monument to commemorate the bravery of those who have fallen in defence of their country.

MOXSON.—The Methodist Society of Monson will hold a festival next Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Rev. Wm. R. Clark of Springfield will deliver a lecture the first evening on the Genius of Character, and Rev. Daniel Dorchester of Worcester will lecture on Thursday evening on Beautiful Women. The ladies will provide nice things for visitors in the vestry of the church. —E. F. Morris, cashier of the Monson Bank, has been appointed Justice of the Peace. The first of a course of lectures before the Lincolnton Society of the Monson Academy was delivered on Monday evening by Rev. Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn, N. Y. His subject was Manhood, which was treated in an able and eloquent manner, and was listened to by a good audience.

A PLEASANT EVENT.—On Tuesday, this week, the brothers and sisters of J. A. Squire, of this village, to the number of 20, surprised him by assembling at his house and making him the recipient of various presents, among them a valuable picture, a silver and a goblet, as a reminder of his fiftieth birthday. The presents were commemorative of Mr. S.'s temperance principles, he having never tasted or asked others to partake of intoxicating beverages during his residence here—a term of twenty-seven years. Mr. Squire was the first man to establish any branch of mechanical business here, and until within a year he has continued the same—iron casting—giving it his close personal attention. He has been a valuable citizen and we wish him many returns of the anniversary of his birth-day. On Tuesday evening he was serenaded by the Palmer Glee Club.

The steamer Continental, with Mr. Mercer's cargo of "anxious and aimless" women sailed for Washington Territory from New York on Wednesday. The number was one hundred, and there were fifty men also. Mr. Mercer has been a long time in getting this number of ladies willing to start.

CARRIED OUT TO SEA.—On Monday afternoon, while a number of boys were skating at Chicago, three of them ventured too near the edge, when the piece they were on broke loose, and floated out to the lake. A steam tug was sent after them, and the lads rescued.

MEASURES have been taken to ascertain the burial places of Union soldiers who fell and were interred in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, with a view to establishing national cemeteries at different points.

SENATOR SUMNER RECEIVES A DEAD FINGER.—Last Saturday evening a paper box was left at the door of Senator Sumner's room, containing the full length finger of a negro, enclosed in a piece of paper on which was written:—

"You old son of a bitch, I send you a piece of one of your friends, and if that bill of yours passes I will have a piece of you."

A UNION MAN.

We don't think such messages will help reconstruct the South very rapidly.

A WINDFALL FOR COLLECTOR HAMLIN.—A Boston correspondent of the Plymouth Memorial Journal that Collector Hamlin had occasion to pocket about \$1,500 last week, as his share of a forfeiture. A well known firm was detected smuggling opium of roses to the value of about \$6,000, and were fined \$16,000.

"DON'T BE FOOLISH."—You can make six dollars from fifty cents. Call and examine an invention urgently needed by everybody. Or sample sent free by mail for fifty cents, that retails easily for five dollars, by K. L. Wolcott, 170 Chatham Square, New York.

IT seems that the inventor of the J. Monroe Taylor Gold Medal Soap has but one idea in view which is to get up the best and most reliable soap in the world. We speak from experience when we say it has no equal and no well regulated family should be without it, there is no soap to be compared with it. Every husband should make it a point to see that the household is supplied with a box of it without delay.

IT is said of the ladies of France, that, as a class, they are the handsomest in the world. With their rosy cheeks and black hair, who can help but think so. Dr. Velpau's Pills never fail to make the complexion of a healthy and rosy hue. Ladies try them. Sold by all Druggists.

Messrs. J. Webster & Co.—Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of my success by the use of your Vegetable Hair Regenerator. I have used several of the most popular compounds for restoring the hair, but to no purpose. I used a bottle and a half of your Regenerator, and it has turned my hair, which was quite gray to its natural color, and all the purposes of a hair dressing, cleaning the head from dandruff, promoting a soft, glossy, lively appearance, like a healthy hair; and in fact is all, and more too, than you recommend, and any one wishing to be well acquainted with the facts I should be pleased to have them call on me at my office on board of steamer City of New York, and satisfy themselves it is a valuable article, and should be used by all. S. S. HART, Freight Clerk, Steamer City of New York, New London, March 28, 1855. On ag26

Whiskers! Whiskers! Our Great Compound will force them to grow on the smooth face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in six weeks. Price, \$1. Sent by mail anywhere, enclosed, sealed, on receipt of price. Address 162 1/2 WALKER & CO., Brooklyn, New York.

Strange, But True. Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, 831 Broadway, New York. 1y33

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! BRYAN'S LIFE PILLS. Purify the Blood, Remove Headache, Dizziness, Giddiness, Drowsiness, Unpleasant Dreams, Dimness of Sight, Indigestion, Cleanse the Stomach and Bowels, Insure New Life to the debilitated, and

RESTORE THE SICK TO PERFECT HEALTH. Try them! They only cost 25 cents, and if you cannot get them of your druggist, send the money to Dr. BRYAN, Consulting Physician, 112 Broadway, New York, Glouster Box 5073, and they will be sent by return of mail, post-paid. Dealers supplied by Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, New York.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to restore you, use Dr. Harvey's Female Pills. A never failing remedy for the removal of Obstructions, to restore the system with ease and safety. They are safe and sure, and will restore nature to every case. They are also efficacious in all cases of weakness, nervousness, indigestion, &c. Sold in boxes containing 60 pills. Price, One Dollar.

Dr. Harvey's Golden Pills. A remedy for special cases, four degrees stronger than the above; purges with ease and safety. Private Circulars to Ladies, with fine anatomical engravings, sent free on receipt of directed envelope and stamp.

Send for Dr. Harvey's Private Medical Adviser, addressed in envelopes; 100 pages, giving full instructions, in letters required for postage. If returned, the Pills will be sent free of charge. They will be sent by mail, post-paid, secure from observation, on receipt of One Dollar, by Dr. J. BRYAN, Consulting Physician, 112 Broadway, New York, Glouster Box 5073. Dealers supplied by Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, New York.

Agents Wanted!

To sell Prize Certificates for Gold and Silver Watches, Ladies' Jewelry, Diamond Rings, Pins, &c., Only 45 Each. For any article drawn. Retail Price from \$10 to \$250.

All Goods Wholesale Genuine. Price of Certificates 25 cents each. Liberal premium on every sale. Agents for Circulars and terms address. Messrs. HAYWARD & CO., 220 Broadway, New York.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered from consumption for years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same. They will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, and all ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and other lung affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes that every sufferer will try his remedy, and that every Particulars of the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 1y16 Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

Lyon's Periodical Drops.

The Great Female Remedy for Irregularities. These drops are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and better than any Pills, Powder, or Nourishment. Being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature. Their instructions are accompanied by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, every one of

W. W. CROSS
CROSS BLOCK, ^{Large} Strong Block, PAID

A YOUNG PRINCE GOES HUNTING.—A telegram from Paris to a London journal contains the important announcement that "the Prince Imperial went out shooting for the first time, accompanied by his father, who superintended his debut. The child killed five rabbits and four pheasants, which, considering his age, was not a bad beginning."

GOOD RECOMMENDATION.—At a late meeting of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Peter Wilson, the chief of the Iroquois Indians, made a speech, in which he recommended the United States in reconstructing the government to imitate the Iroquois in allowing women to vote, and in paying officers no salaries.

MEXICO.—According to information received by the Mexican Minister in Washington, the Imperialists hold in the six Eastern States only the military road from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and to the city of Oaxaca. The headquarters of the Republican forces are said to be 22 leagues from Vera Cruz.

A WOMAN GARNETED.—A middle aged woman named Catherine S. Foss, residing at Boston reports that a man choked her in an alleyway near her house a few nights ago, and robbed her of \$7 which she had just received for the purpose of paying her board.

When the war ended in April last, Government owned and used for military purposes 330 locomotives, 4000 cars, and 70,000 tons of iron. All the locomotives have now been sold but 32, and there are about 1,000 cars yet on hand; some have been sold for cash at auction, and some on six months and two years' time to Southern railroads. All will be sold before January 1.

PROBLEM FOR A BACHELOR.—If a lady desires to "make a figure in the world," what will be the cost with "cotton at 40 cents per pound?"

GREAT BARGAINS!

—IN—

OVERCOATS,

Business Suits,

Fine Dress Suits,

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

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J. A. BALDWIN.

HEADLEY'S

History of the Great Rebellion.

THE late Rebellion stands out peculiar and extraordinary in human events; and the magnificent scale upon which it was conducted, constitutes it one of the grandest and most brilliant chapters of the world's history. Mr. Headley, of all writers, is perhaps best qualified to portray the stupendous features of the mighty contest. His previous works on less momentous themes have placed him in the first position, as a graphic and powerful delineator of scenes and characters, and the magnitude and grandeur of the present subject, impart to his pen the fire and vigor of a yet more exalted inspiration, and furnish ample scope for the highest exhibition of his peculiar genius for military description. Under his powerful pen the stirring scenes of the war pass in review with the vividness and distinctness of a present and living reality, while his great talent for condensation enables him to embody everything of importance in a compass just suited to the public taste. From no other source can so clear and comprehensive an impression of the grand march of events be obtained, so easily and agreeably, as from Mr. Headley's work.

Other histories have been issued before Grant's Report and other Official Documents were submitted to the Government, and are therefore unreliable. Mr. Headley has delayed the completion of this till those documents are ESSENTIAL to AUTHENTICITY and CORRECTNESS could be obtained.

The Second Volume, completing this work, will be issued in March, 1866. Agents wanted to engage in its sale in every town and county in the United States. Liberal inducements offered. For particulars apply to or address—

AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
2nd 30 148 Avenue Street, Hartford, Conn.
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Respectfully invite the attention of purchasers,

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MANUFACTURERS,

PEDAL BASE ORGANS,

Five sizes, five octave, one to three banks of keys, three to eight sets of reeds,

Prices - - - \$225 to \$600.

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Four Styles, Single and Double Reed, Rosewood and Black Walnut cases.

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Piano style and Portable, eleven varieties, from four to six octave, single and double Reed, Rosewood and Black Walnut cases.

Prices - - - \$65 to \$210.

Every instrument is made by competent workmen from the best of material, under our personal supervision, and every modern improvement worthy of the name is introduced in them. Among these we would call attention to the TREMOLANTE, which has been so much admired, and can only be found in instruments of our own manufacture.

From among the many flattering testimonials of eminent Professors and Organists, we give the following extracts:

The pedals I conceive to be unapproachable in their beautiful smooth quality.—Wm. A. King.

It is a grand, good instrument, and does credit to the builder.—H. C. Folger, Troy, N. Y.

They are among the finest instruments manufactured, either in this country or abroad.—Wm. Berge, J. Mosenthal, Aptomas.

They have given universal satisfaction.—W. E. Hawley, Pond-du-Lac, Wis.

There is a peculiarly sweet and sympathetic which harmonizes charmingly with the voice. W. H. Cooke.

I am particularly pleased with the arrangement of the different registers.—Wm. B. Bradbury.

No other instrument so nearly approaches the organ.—The Chorister, N. Y.

This instrument has a clear superiority over every other introduced among us.—Independent, Troy, N. Y.

The tone and the action are excellent.—Rev. W. S. Leavitt, Hudson, N. Y.

The more we use it, the better we like it.—J. B. Hogue, Hudson, N. Y.

The Two Bank Organ Harmonium is really a gem.—J. W. Kinnitt, Boston, Mass.

We have found the excellent in all points constituting a good instrument.—J. C. Cook, T. J. Cook.

It looks and sounds splendidly.—D. B. Saxton, Troy, N. Y.

The most perfect toned Melodeon I ever saw.—Guy F. North.

They fall back on such substantial merits as superiority of workmanship, beauty of tone, and reasonableness of price. And we must say that in all their respects they are well worthy of praise.—Musical Pioneer, August, 1865.

Every Instrument is fully warranted, and Boxed and Shipped in New York city WITHOUT CHARGE.

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\$30,000,000 LOAN
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Interest Seven per Cent., payable in the City of New York.

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In U. S. Currency, thus yielding an interest of TWELVE PER CENT. IN GOLD, or SEVENTEEN PER CENT. IN CURRENCY, at the present rate of premium on Gold.

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IMMENSE TRACTS OF MINING AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS; SIXTY PER CENT. OF PORT DUES, IMPOSTS, AND TAXES, in the States of TAMAULIPAS, and SAN LUIS POTOSI; and the PLIGHTED FAITH of the said States, and of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT, are ALL PLEDGED for the redemption of these Bonds and payment of interest.

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Let every Lover of Republican Institutions buy AT LEAST ONE BOND.

Circulars forwarded and subscriptions received by JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., and J. N. TIFFEY, Financial Agent of the Republic of Mexico, 57 Broadway, N.Y.

Subscriptions also received by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States. Nov. 4.—3m.

MORE NEW GOODS!

NEW THIBETTS,

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THE RURAL AMERICAN.

The most elegant, the cheapest, and the best Agricultural, Horticultural, and General Family Paper in the United States! Gratifies in Choice Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, and Elegant Engravings, to the Value of Subscription Price Sent Free to Every Subscriber!!

THIS popular rural paper, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, at Utica, N. Y., at \$3 a year, is now greatly enlarged and improved, and equal in size and value of contents to any other similar publication in the country. Indeed, no other paper of the kind can be compared with it in the real value and interest attached to its contents; and it is decidedly ahead of anything of the kind ever published.

The Rural American is not a local paper, but just as valuable in New England, the West, and other states as in New York. Its circulation is larger than that of any other paper out of the city of New York. Vol. X will commence Jan. 1, 1866.

The form is a very large Sixteen Page Octavo, containing double the reading matter that can be found in any similar publication. It is a paper of interest to farmers, fruit growers, (grape growers in particular) stock raisers, gardeners, beekeepers, poultry-breeders, &c.

This elegant paper is illustrated with some of the most costly Engravings that money and art can produce; and its Literary department embraces general Family Reading, which in interest, has never been equalled in this country. In brief, the Rural American is now admitted, universally, to be the most Practical and Reliable Agricultural publication extant. Every subscriber receives the full value of the paper in choice Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, or fine Engravings, worth \$2 each, before Dec. 15th, and receive the volume for 1865 FREE FROM THE TIME THEY SUBSCRIBE to the close of the present year.

The agricultural editor of the Philadelphia Sat. Evening Post, (an amateur stranger), in congratulating me on the appearance of my new paper, writes: "My opinion is, that you have issued the best journal, all points considered, for the practical working farmer, that we have ever had in the United States, or anywhere else. I like its general make up better than that of any paper I have ever seen." "These are my honest sentiments."

Agents are wanted everywhere to get up Clubs, who receive magnificent premiums in Vines, Plants, Engravings, Cash, Gold Pens, Magazines, Weekly Newspapers, and all the luxuries of an American sent free to all applicants. Address T. B. MINER, Clinton, Oneida County, New York: Nov. 18.—3m.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. Bradley's New Patent Duplex Elliptic (or Double) Spring Skirt.

THIS invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic, and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend or break like the single springs. They consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made. The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded, when in use, to occupy a small place as easily as a silk or muslin dress made.

A lady having enjoyed the comfort, pleasure, and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses, and Young Ladies they are Superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2ply double twisted thread, and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering, which is used on the single Spring Skirt. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered, to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., which they are subject to when in use. All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most perfect and graceful shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, Proprietors of the Invention, and Sole Manufacturers, 97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Rector Sts., N. Y.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana, Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or Double) Spring Skirt. A. & C. Skirt. 23m.

DR. LAROOKAH'S

SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND!

NOW is the time to use this most wonderful Magic-Like Spring Compound.

It is double the strength of any other Sarsaparilla Compound.

For the Cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, Boils, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Pain in the Stomach, Side, and Bowels, Debility, and all complaints arising from Impurities of the BLOOD.

It is a SURE CURE for RIVER COMPLAINT, and a SURE CURE for INDIGESTION will find a ready cure in this Compound.

SCROFULA.—This loathsome disease, which afflicts and sweeps off so many from our midst, can be cured by Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound.

For PURIFYING THE BLOOD, there is nothing now before the public which can equal Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound. It is a great promoter of health when used in the spring, to remove all humors that infect the system at that season of the year.

Dr. LAROOKAH'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND has been for years an eminent practitioner in the city of Boston: R. E. R. KNIGHTS.—I have been in the habit of prescribing Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound for two years, with the most satisfactory results.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Consumptive Remedy.

DR. LAROOKAH'S Indian Vegetable Pulmonic Syrup.

This preparation ever made for the following complaints:

Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side, Night Sweats, Humors, General Debility, and the various Throat Affections and Hoarseness, which Public Speakers and Singers are liable, and all other complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION.

Letter from a well-known Boston Druggist of Twenty Years' Experience.

Boston, March 9, 1865.

Dr. E. R. KNIGHTS.—Having used "Larookah's Pulmonic Syrup," myself and in my family for the last six years, I am prepared to say that it is superior to any medicine I have ever known for the positive cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all similar complaints.

Rev. John C. Ingalls of Melrose, Mass., says: "As an honest man I can say that in my judgment, Dr. Larookah's V. P. Syrup, for Pulmonary Diseases, is unrivalled by any medicine yet discovered; it having cured me of Bronchitis, of six years standing."

Prepared by S. SEVERY. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, Proprietor, Melrose, Mass.

Sold by Wood & Allen, Palmer; H. T. Small & Co., Stafford Springs; D. Holden, Ware; E. E. Towne, Monson, and by druggists and dealers generally. my20.

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Office at the Monson National Bank.

Etms Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

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LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON FACTORIES, STORES AND CONTENTS, DWELLING HOUSES AND BARN, and all classes of insurable property on

REASONABLE TERMS, in the best Companies. Also,

Life Insurance,

effected in the best Mutual Companies. Policies issued not subject to forfeiture for the amount of premium paid.

Premiums payable annually, or in one, three, five or ten payments.

More than \$12,000,000, of Capital and Surplus, are represented at this Agency.

E. F. MORRIS, Agent. Monson, July 26, 1865.

ICE! ICE!

THE undersigned are now erecting a large and commodious Ice House, of the capacity of nearly 400 tons, on Blanchard's pond, with reference to a complete and full supply of this most indispensable luxury to the inhabitants of Palmer and vicinity. The ice from this pond is made of pure spring water, free from impurities always found in dead water ponds, or rocky water from rivers, which physicians and others pronounce impure and unhealthy. We shall furnish this ice to customers at the lowest possible price, per 100 pounds or by the season, to families; and we think all parties using ice will find it to their advantage to confer with us before contracting elsewhere.

HILAND CHARD & THOMPSON. Palmer, Oct. 21, 1865.

GEO. S. BOSWORTH,

CARPENTER AND JOINER, AND DEALER IN Doors, Sash, Blinds, Framing Timber, &c., &c. Doors, Sash, and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order. Palmer, Jan. 30

CASH PAID FOR

Chestnuts, Partridges, Quails, Woodcock, &c., &c.

WESTERN APPLES,

For sale by the barrel.

FOX & HOLBROOK.

Palmer, Oct. 7, 1865.

FRESH GROCERIES,

Dry & Fancy Goods, Boots & Shoes, &c., CONSTANTLY ON HAND, at LOW PRICES for cash, or in exchange for produce.

Palmer, Sept. 30.

SMITH & SHAW.

FOX & HOLBROOK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FRESH FISH, OYSTERS, Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda.

AND SOLE AGENTS in Eastern Hampton for

Millard & Waterbury's Hudson Pale Ale. Commercial Block, Palmer, Mass. N. Fox. Feb. 20, 1864. C. HOLBROOK.

GOVERNMENT

PENSION AGENCY GOVERNMENT DUTY OF \$100 Collected for soldiers who have been discharged from service by reason of wounds or disability, without regard to length of time. Invalid soldiers discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the U. S. service, or of wounds or diseases. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.

This Agency is duly licensed, and the undersigned does his business direct with the authorities at Washington, and not through third parties.

JAS. G. ALLEN, Counselor & Attorney. Palmer, March 21, 1865.

HEALTH

HELMHOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposits, Dropsical Swellings, Organic Weakness, Debility, Female Complaints, &c.

Helmhold's Fluid Extract Buchu and Improved ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases arising from habits of Dissipation, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, or exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaliba and Mercury, in curing these diseases.

USE HELMHOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, IMMEDIATE in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his Bodily Health, Mental Powers and Happiness. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMHOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and impudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetters, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion.

HAPPINESS

OF THE WORST DISORDERS that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purify it, none can equal in effect Helmhold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

The above Extracts are prepared on purely scientific principles—in Vacuum—and embody the full strength of the ingredients entering into their composition. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the U. S. Dispensatory.

HOW TO USE THE REMEDIES.

In diseases of the Blood, Humors on the Face, or any and every part of the body, use Extract Sarsaparilla, applying to Pimples and all external Humors or Eruptions the Improved Rose Wash.

Use the Extract Buchu for all diseases requiring the aid of a Diuretic, except those of the Urinary Organs, such as Gonorrhea and Gleet; in these use the Extract Buchu and inject with the Improved Rose Wash.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and Public Institutions throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

Medicine delivered to Any Address.

Direct letters to: HELMHOLD'S DRUG & CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, 594 Broadway, New York,

Next Metropolitan Hotel, or to HELMHOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, 104 South Tenth St., Philadelphia,

Assembly Buildings.

Describe Symptoms in all Communication.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Ask for Helmhold's. Take no Other.

SECURED.

The Palmer Journal.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1866.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
GORDON M. FISK & Co.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—At the following rates:—One square, one week, \$1; one square, one month, \$3; one square, three months, \$7; one square, six months, \$12; one square, one year, \$20. Legal advertising, 50 cents per line; per line, no charge less than 25 cents. Notices of funerals, under the head of "Deaths," 25 cents each. Special notices, before marriages, and deaths, 33 per cent. advance of regular rates. The space occupied by ten lines solid matter constitutes a square. To merchants advertising their business at above rates discounts will be made of 10 per cent. on yearly bills of \$50, fifteen per cent. on bills of \$100, and twenty-five per cent. on bills of \$200 and over.

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WARE.

BYRNS & Co., Staple and Fancy Bakers, opposite the Hotel, Main street.

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WM. O. GOULD, Dealer in Millinery of all kinds, Deane's Block, Main street, up stairs.

NOTHING TO DO.

Miss Mollie McMoran was hearty and hale, yet wished to be slender and languid and pale. She defrauded her stomach of what it was due, and cheated her muscles of exercise, too. She dipped in the goblet her fingers so rarely, and wiped their ends with a delicate air. She crossed her white hands on her hoop spread lap, and to converse, and too vain for a nap; for still 'twas her aim in attracting the view, to convince all beholders she'd nothing to do.

Miss Julia de Scamper was agile and bright. Her step, like the queen of the fairies, was light. So her feet for the sloth of her hands made amends. And she took for her calling, to call on her friends. At all seasons and times she suited the view. Though they might be busy, she had nothing to do. But plenty of small talk around her to fling; so she bubbled away like a brooklet in spring. Hanging up a slain hour as she went from the door.

Alas! for such trophies when time is no more. Miss Celestia Fitz Mackerel would dawdle all day. Over crocheted or worsted, or novel or play; she sorted her shades with an accurate eye, but let her poor mother's wan features go by. A worn half to death with family care, found nothing like help from her daughter and heir.

The getting of dinners, the toll and the stir of such vulgar pursuits, were disgusting to her; and thus to her nondescript niece she was true. Her mother might fail—she had nothing to do.

O, young men, my masters, who dream with delight—Of a home of your own, which no discord can blight—Where the roses of Eden, from fading exempt, And Eve whom no contraband apple can tempt, Where the wheels of good order like clock-work shall move, And babies, well trained, bring an ocean of love; Where prudence with smiles of endearment shall grow, And wealth hand in hand with economy go; I'd fain sound a trumpet and bid you beware Of quicksand beneath, though the surface be fair, Avoid, like the Uper, with a poisonous dew, Those exquisite Ladins who've nothing to do.

MY PLAIN LOVER.

I was an enquette. Many a lover's heart I had lacerated by refusing his offer of marriage after I had lured him on to a declaration. My last victim's name was James Frazer. He was a tall, awkward, homely, ungainly man, but his heart was as true as steel. I respected him highly, and felt pained when I witnessed his anguish at my rejection of him. But the fact was I had myself fallen in love with Capt. Elliott, who had been unremitting in his devotion to me. Mr. James Frazer warned me against Elliott, but I charged him with jealousy, and took his warning as an insult.

A few days after Elliott and I were engaged, and my dream of romantic love seemed to be in a fair way of realization. I had a week of happiness. Many have not so much in a lifetime. Many awake from the bright, short dream to find themselves in life-long darkness, and homelike from which there is no escape. Thank God I was not as miserable as they!

My mother was a widow in good circumstances, but having very bad health. She was also of an easy, listless, egotistical nature—hating trouble, and willing to take things just as they happen to prevent themselves. She therefore made no enquiries about Capt. Elliott, but fondly believed that inasmuch as he was a captain, he must necessarily be a man of honor also, especially as he had served in the Crimea and India, and won medals. His regiment was quartered in our neighborhood, and he had the reputation of being one of the wealthiest, as he was certainly the handsomest, officer in it. I remember well the day we became engaged. He was on duty, but had managed to ride over to our house in his uniform, and while we were walking in the garden he made the tender avowal. I referred him to "mamma," he hastened to her—returned in three minutes, and led me into her presence to receive the assurance that the maternal consent had been readily and freely given. My dear mother bated trouble, and she moreover loved me tenderly, so that she was well pleased to find a handsome young man in a form and manner apparently so eligible for her beloved and only daughter.

Well, a week passed quite delightfully, as I have said, and at the expiration of this there might have been seen a gay equestrian party winding through our old Devonshire park and quiet country roads. Elliott and I led the cavalcade. I rode on my own beautiful brown Bess. Captain Elliott was mounted on a handsome black horse that had been sent him from London. Following us was a party of merry girls and their cavaliers; and among them was tall, awkward and silent James Frazer. His presence had marred all the pleasure of my ride, and I was glad to be in advance of them all that I might not see him.

And so we rode through the woods, and I listened, well pleased to the low but animated words of the gallant Elliott, who whined himself a knight and me a faire ladye of the olden time, that he might go forth to do battle and compel all men to recognize the claims of his peerless love. Very eloquently he spoke of the inspirations of love, of the brave deeds and perilous exploits it had prompted, wishing again that he might proclaim and maintain his love before the world. It seemed to me to listen to this and believe it sincere, though I surely had no wish to put my lover to such a test. A shot suddenly rang through the woods and a wounded bird, darting past, fluttered and fell at the feet of brown Bess. With a bound and spring that nearly unseated me, she was off.

Struggling to regain my seat, I had no power to check her, and even as she flew the fear and madness of the moment grew upon her. I could wonder helplessly where this mad gallop was to end. She swerved from a passing wagon, and turned into a path that led to the river. In the sudden movement the reins had been torn from my hands and I could not regain them. I clung to the mane and closed my eyes, that I might not behold the fate that awaited me. How sweet was life in those precious moments that I thought my last! How all its joys, its affection, its last crowning love arose before Elliott's heart as he saw me lying, mangled and dead; and then the thought would come, if he were pursuing and trying to save me, even as he had said at the risk of life and limb. I re-

membered no more. I felt a sudden shock, a fearful rushing through the air, and knew no more until days afterward, I woke to a faint, weak semblance of life in my chamber at home.

I never saw Capt. Elliott again. The last words I ever heard from his lips were those of kindly bidding. The last action of his life in connection with mine, was to follow in the train of frightened youths who rode after me to contemplate the disaster from afar, and as soon as he saw me lifted from the shallow bed of the river, into which I had been thrown when my frightened horse stopped suddenly on its bank, to ride hastily off. That evening he sent to make enquiries, and learning that I was severely, but it was hoped not fatally injured, he thenceforth contented himself with such tidings of my condition and improvement as could be gained from mere rumor.

At last it was known that I would never recover entirely from the effects of my injuries, and that very day Capt. Elliott suddenly departed from the neighborhood. He made no attempt to see me, nor sent me any farewell. When I was once more abroad, and beginning to learn the lesson of patience and resignation that awaited me, I received a letter from him, in which he merely said that he presumed my own judgment had taught me that in my altered circumstances our engagement must come to an end; but to satisfy his own sense of honor (his honor!) he wrote to say that, while entertaining the highest respect for me, he desired a formal renunciation of the claim. Writing on the bottom of the letter, "Let it be as you wish," I returned it to him at once, and thus ended my brief life of romance.

I heard ere this of Elliott's cowardly conduct on that day; but now I first, though I was to inquire who had rescued me from the imminent death. And then I learned that James Frazer, his arm already broken by the jerk with which brown Bess tore away from him as he caught at her bridle, had ridden after me, and had been the first to lift me from the water. Many times daily he made inquiries concerning me; his had been the hand that sent the rare flowers that had decked my room; his were the lips that breathed words of comfort to my poor mother; his were the hands that I read during the days of convalescence; and his, now, the arm that supported me, as slowly and painfully I paced the garden walks.

I have been his wife for many a year. I have forgotten that he is not handsome—or rather he is beautiful to me, because I see his plain and loving spirit shining through his plain features and animating his awkward figure. I have long since laid aside, as utterly untenable, my theory that beautiful spirits dwell only in lovely bodies. It may be a providential compensation that, in denying physical perfection, the soul is not dwarfed or marred by petty vanity or love of the world's praise.

SAYINGS OF JOSH BILLINGS.

Our friend, Josh Billings, we had lost sight of, but he is happy to discover that he is around again as entertaining as ever, while under his observation has fallen a "circum-

Doktor Johnson, the whale in interlokt, the boor in manners, sez, "That fishing is an amusement with a stick and string, and a worm at one end and a phool at the other." I wouldn't like to say what I want to on this ockashun, because it wouldn't do emny good—'if Doktor Johnson had sed the moon was made of green cheese, half the world wouldn't hav him happy till they had got a peace of the cheese. My dear Christian friend Josh Billings sez, that there iz joy in the end of a fish pole, and if there iz those who kant feel it, it iz because the hook haz sometimes kaused a kunter irritashun, by getting twich entwined with the pantaloon base. But mi impresshun now iz that I don't want to argue the case, but only want to elucidate a circumstance that was born not long ago. Fred Stimpus is a trout fisher so am I. We were in No York a few weeks ago after fun. One mornin, before daybreak, riggin up sum files for the day's sport, Fred konklinded to step out doors and see what was the promiss for weather. On the back side of the house was a high verander, with a flite or stairs on a wall or it, but the ballance or the verander I don't fensed in. Fred walked off where it was 5 foot to the ground. I heard him groan, and pushed mi hed out or the window and heard him solloquy: "D— the man who built this stairway, why in h— didn't he put the steps nearer together."

Fred never ced emny thing ter me about it, and I never ced any thing ter Fred about it.

When an old pheller marriz a yung wife, it iz sum like pttin' no sider into an olde demijohn, the chance iz 3 out or 2 the demijohn haint got grip enuff for the ockashun.

"Gra hares are honorab'le"—so is the chap who wares them, if he don't disgrace them.

I suppose that mankind kan very conveniently (for the sake of future reference) be divided into 5 classes—one class who don't do much and the ballance who don't do emnything.

I ain't sure but i am full az proud tew see a wolf in sheep's clothing, as i am tew see a sheep in wolf's clothing.

Universal priviledges will ruin emny or every people—it was necessary tew put even Adam & Eve on diet, but they bust the diet and went to the devil.

I have cum to the konklusshun that it aint best tew travel throo this world or yure hands and knees, unless you are willin to be rode by everybody.

If you want to git a meal or vittles that will stay with you, just stop in the large tavern stand at the terminashun or the Cleveland and Toledo road, at Toledo. I kan feel some beefsteak now that I highsted there last December.

THE PENIAN QUARREL.—Stephens, the head of the Penians in Ireland, is said to be in favor of the O'Mahony wing of the Penians in this country. This statement, it is quite probable, is correct. It is known that Stephens, like O'Mahony is opposed to insurrection at present, while the Roberts party are in favor of an immediate outbreak somewhere.

No matter how long you have been married, never neglect to court your wife.

A FRENCH ROMANCE.

M. Edmond About is working on a novel of which this is an incident of real life here is the theme: A young man of enormous wealth is extremely in love with a young girl, but he could not marry her on account of the great disparity between their social positions. He goes to a school-fellow who is very poor, ignorant of the world, and absorbed by a love of chemistry which is to some degree a platonic love in consequence of his poverty, and he says to him: "You care for nothing on earth but chemistry; now if you will agree to my proposition, I will give you money enough to devote your whole time and attention to your favorite study."

"This is my proposition: Ask Mlle. — in marriage; she will not refuse you; I have arranged all that with her. After marriage you will both take up your residence with me, and you will be the nominal, I will be the real husband." The poor student accepted the proposition. The two lovers launched their bark in the sea of pleasure without giving a thought to the poor fellow whose ignoble connivance they purchased, who, absorbed in his science gave no thought to them. They, by degrees, ran through his estate, and when poverty came the woman discovered that her lover was a giddy, and heartless fellow. All this time the chemist, having labored, he has made discoveries which have brought him wealth. His wife falls in love with her, and when, one day, the last cent of her lover's estate had been spent, she comes to him for bread; he feeds her, her children, and her lover, and becomes in reality her husband.

THE GLANCES OF A GIRL.

What is there in the glance of a young girl? Nothing and everything; a mysterious abyss, half open, then suddenly closed. There is a time when every young girl looks thus. Woe to him upon whom she looks! This first glance of a soul which does not know itself is like the dawn in the sky. It is the awakening of something unknown. Nothing can express the dangerous charm of this unlooked for gleam which, suddenly suffused adorable mystery, and which is made up of all the innocence of the present and the passion of the future. It is a snare which innocence unconsciously spreads, and in which she catches hearts without intending it and without knowing it. It is a maiden glancing like a woman. It is rare that deep reverie is born of this glance, which, more than the most studied gazing of the coquette, has the magic power of suddenly forcing into bloom in the depths of the heart this flower of the shade, full of perfumes and poisons, which is called Love.—Victor Hugo.

FAULT FINDING WITH YOUR CHILDREN.

It is at times necessary to censure and punish; but very much more may be done by encouraging children when they do well. Be, therefore, more careful to express your approbation of good conduct than your disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault-finding on the part of its parents; and hardly anything can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of child and parent. There are two great motives influencing human feeling—hope and fear. Both of those are at times necessary. But who would not prefer to have his child influenced to good conduct by a desire of pleasing rather than by the fear of offending? If a mother never expresses her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring them when they see anything amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy; their disposition becomes hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting; and, at last, finding that whether they do well or ill, they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please, and become heedless of reproaches.

Mr. Toot came home late one night from "meeting," was met at the door by his wife. "Pretty time of night, Mr. Toot, for you to come home—pretty time, three o'clock in the morning; you, a respectable man in the community, and a father of a family!" "Tisn't three—it's only one; I heard it strike; council always sits till one o'clock." "My soul! Mr. Toot, you're drunk—as true as I am alive you're drunk. It's three in the morning." "I say Miss Toot, it's one. I heard it strike one as I came round the corner two or three times!"

A bachelor uncle, to whom his niece applied for advice on the question of choosing between two suitors, one of whom was rich and the other poor—the latter, of course, being the most ardent, as well as the favorite lover—sentimentally replied: "My dear, the question being, stripped of all illusory elements, your choice simply lies between love and beef. Now, love is an idea, while beef is a reality. Love you can get along without; but beef you must have. Therefore, make sure of your beef."

IMITATION CIDER.—Take soft water, 4 gallons; best brown sugar, 4 pounds; tartaric acid, 4 ounces; good yeast, 1 pint—mix. Have the water little more than milk warm and put in a clean keg and add the other articles. Let it stand in a warm place 24 hours and work, then bottle. In 48 hours it is fit for use. The New Orleans sugar is the best; but when that cannot be had the Muscatado comes next.

The Mobile News says an artist in that city painted a dog so natural that the animal had the hydrophobia during the hot weather. He is the same man (says the Portland Press) who painted a copy of the beer bottle with such skill that the cork flew out just as he was finishing it.

WISDOM FOR THE NEW YEAR.—Keep out of debt. Pay as you go. Buy nothing, except the money is in your pocket. Have no account current at the groceries or butchers. Go without new clothes till you pay for them. Give your note of hand to nobody. Beware credit. Deal for cash only.

A lady of a certain age says the reason an old maid is generally so devoted to her cat, is that, not having a husband, she naturally takes to the next most treacherous animal.

KISSING IN THE DARK.

One of the prettiest and most pleasant mornings in May, near the close of that delightful month of balmy airs and fragrant flowers, the train for Louisville was freighted with an unusual number of elegant women and gay, nicely dressed men. As usual, among the latter was a large portion of Uncle Sam's pets with shoulder straps. There was no longer any apprehension of guerillas or marauders on the road, and after getting fairly under way, the passengers, catching the spirit of the lovely morn, addressed themselves to the task of making time pass off pleasantly. It was not long ere all who were disposed, were enjoying themselves in some way. On one of the seats in the ladies' car was a married lady with a little daughter, opposite, facing them, was another child, a son, and a colored lady—with a baby. The mother of these children was a beautiful matron, with sparkling eyes, in exuberant health and vivacious spirits. Behind her sat a young lieutenant, dressed to kill, and seeking a victim. He scraped up an acquaintance with the mother by attention to the children. It was not long before he was essaying to make himself very agreeable to her, and by the time the sun began to decline, one would have thought they were old familiar friends. The lieutenant felt he had made an impression—his elation manifested it. The lady dreaming of no wrong, suspecting no evil, was apparently pleased with her casual acquaintance. By and by the train approached the tunnel at Muldrough's Hill. The gay and festive lieutenant leaned over and whispered something in the lady's ear. It was noticed that she appeared as thunder-struck, and her eyes immediately flamed with indignation. A moment more and a smile lighted up her features.

What changes! That smile—it was not of pleasure, but was sinister. It was unperceived by the lieutenant. She made him a reply, which rejoiced him apparently very much. For the understanding of this narrative—this o'er true tale—we must tell the reader what was whispered and what replied. Whispered the lieutenant: "I mean to kiss you when we get into the tunnel!" Replied the lady: "It will be dark—who will see it?" Into the earth's bowels—into the tunnel—ran the cars. Lady and colored nurse changed seats. Gay lieutenant threw his arms around the lady, and, pressed her cheek to his, and fast and furious rained kisses on her lips. In a few moments the train came out into broad daylight—white lady looked amazed, colored lady bashful, blushing; gay lieutenant befogged. "Jane," said the white lady, "what have you been doing?" Responded colored lady, "Nothing." "Yes, you have," said the white lady, not in an under tone, but in a voice that attracted the attention of all in the car. "See how your collar is rumpled, and your bonnet mashed." Jane, poor colored beauty, hung her head a moment, then observed of all observers, and then turning round to the lieutenant, replied: "This man hugged and kissed me in the tunnel!" Loud and long was the laugh that followed among the passengers. The white lady enjoyed the joke amazingly. Lieutenant looked like a sheep stealing dog—left the car and was seen no more during the trip.

SLEIGH-RIDE PERILS.

The Cedar Falls (Iowa) Gazette says: On Wednesday morning, about half past four, a load of passengers, consisting of eight or ten gentlemen and two ladies, attempted to cross the Missouri river at Dubuque, to take the early eastern train. The sleigh was the public conveyance running from Dubuque to Dunlieth, and the agent accompanying it carried a lantern, for it was yet dark. The sleigh had proceeded but a short distance when the ice gave a lurch to the north, and the passengers were precipitated into the river. Col. W. H. Sessions, among the passengers. The city, were among the passengers. The Colonel went over backwards, and passengers and trunks came on top of him. The agent had jumped from the sleigh as he saw it going down, and in seeking to rescue those in the water had broken in and lost his light. It was so dark now that nothing could be distinguished, and the situation was terrible. The Colonel was perfectly self-possessed, and repeatedly cautioned those around him not to be frightened and they would all get out. He knew his daughter was in the water, but where she he could not tell. He got hold of a lady whom he supposed to be her, but soon discovered it was not. He held her up, however, and finally got her out. His daughter had gone entirely under, and came up without her bonnet. She was finally helped out by a stranger, who told the Colonel that it didn't matter what her name was.

A ladder was brought up and put down in the water. This the Colonel grasped, and he seemed to think he could hold on to it forever. But his muscles relaxed in spite of him, and he went down. He came up and held his arm through the rounds of the ladder and held on by his forearm. He went under the water three times before he got out. Miss Sessions went under twice, and when taken out was almost insensible. Her clothes were soon frozen stiff, and she was unable to walk. Her father, who was the last of all out of the water, having forgotten his own safety in the peril of others, was still active, and carried her to an omnibus on shore.

"It was ever my invariable custom in my youth," says a celebrated Persian writer, "to rise from my sleep to watch, pray, and read the Koran. One night, as I was thus engaged, my father, a man of practiced virtue, awoke. 'Behold,' said I to him, 'thy other children are lost in religious slumber, while I alone am awake to praise God.' 'Son of my soul,' said he, 'it is better to sleep than to wake to remark the faults of thy brethren.'"

Lillie L.—with her little brother called at a house on her way to school, one cold morning, to warm. Some doubts were expressed as to her brother being old enough to attend a school. "Oh, yes," says Lillie, "he is six, and mother says if he hadn't been sick, he would have been as much as seven or eight."

"I feel," said an old lady, "that I've got about through with this world. I can't enjoy much more trouble."

A WONDERFUL DREAM.

Everybody has heard of wonderful stories of dreams that came true, resulting in marvelous discoveries of wealth, revelations of crime, and mysterious information of various sorts. Skeptical people are at liberty to doubt, of course, what they please, but the following story comes to us well authenticated, and the finale is, we think, quite original. The dreamer was a gentleman residing in one of a row of houses in a street in a neighboring city. To mention names might be unpleasant. He dreamed one night that he had discovered at his house a hidden closet, which was stored with silver and other valuable articles sufficient to set him up in the world as a man of wealth. In the morning, he told his wife, who, like a sensible woman, asked him what he had eaten before he went to bed, and warned him of the ill effects of late suppers.

The next night he went to bed as usual, when lo! the same dream was repeated. To doubt any longer would be to fly in the face of fortune, that was opening the portals of wealth to the happy dreamer. He resolved upon an exploration. Modern built houses, put up in rows for speculation, to sell or rent, do not present any architectural intricacies where a closet might be stowed away unperceived, the lines are rectangular and every inch of space saved. The hidden closet with the treasure must be somewhere in the walls. With a hammer the dreamer went about the house, sounding the walls for indication of the concealed receptacle. At last his search was rewarded. A blow struck on the wall brought forth a metallic jingle in response. He struck again and the same musical echo came forth. Bewildered visions of wealth arose before the delighted searcher. He called to his wife to behold the realization of his dreams.

Two or three vigorous blows brought down the plaster from the wall, broke through the laths, and revealed an aperture, through which Mr. — thrust his hand, and brought forth a handful of spoons and forks! Mrs. — now suggested that they had better proceed cautiously, and keep their good fortune quiet. The hole in the wall was covered up, and the happy couple retired to discuss their fortune. In a few minutes they were startled by a violent rattle at the front door bell. Mr. — responded to the summons, and found on the step his next door neighbor, in a state of intense excitement.

"Are you the proprietor of this house?" asked the visitor.

"I am," said Mr. —

"Then sir, allow me to tell you that there is a robber in your house, who has been committing burglary on my premises, by breaking through your wall into a closet and stealing my silver ware."

Mr. —'s countenance underwent an extraordinary change of expression as the truth flashed upon him. He rushed up stairs to take a closer inspection of his secret closet, when the true state of the case was soon disclosed. The houses were separated by a partition wall, and Mr. — had realized his dream by breaking into his neighbor's premises, and "struck silver" in the state-room next door. A full explanation had to be made to satisfy the injured neighbor. The spoons were restored, the wall repaired, and the strictest secrecy enjoined and promised, but the joke was too good to keep, and we publish it as a caution to people addicted to dreams.

UNDERGROUND WRETCHEDNESS.

The reports from the poor were never more painful. In Philadelphia, in a two-story shed, are ten or twelve rooms, eight feet square, in each of which from three to five persons cook, eat and sleep. In one them the only furniture was a box, a furnace, and the frame of a chair, the seat gone. There was no sign of bed, table, cooking utensils, food or clothing, and yet a fine, comely looking woman admitted the visitor who makes the report.

In another house, a child died from starvation and the poor mother was too destitute to prepare it for burial. In an old hovel, a woman and two pretty little girls were lying on a scanty pile of dirty straw. The children were "wholly without cover," and the room was cold. Twenty-five cents a night was paid for this lodging. In one cellar where lodgers are taken at five cents a night, thirty-six men, women and children have been quartered at one time. In one corner, by the door, lay three children, covered with a few rags, the mother standing guard over them. Bread was given them and they ate greedily.

There are women whose hearts are only to be won through the mind, by mutual sympathies, which accord like harmony in music; who regard happiness as something distinct from gold or rank—whose smiles are given, not sold, who value the love of one beyond the flattery of thousands.

A magician once upon a time advertised on his bills that the evening's entertainment would conclude with the mysterious disappearance of a lady. Sure enough, after the performance he eloped with the wife of the man who owned the hall.

A paper in Southern Illinois tells of a young woman who appeared before a magistrate the day after her marriage, and complained that her husband had been "taking liberties with her."

A backwoodsman saw a lady at a piano, and sung out, "Jim, jis come here. Tarnation, if here ain't a woman pulking music out of her chest!"

We sometimes congratulate ourselves at the moment of waking from a troubled dream; it may be so at the moment after death.

A young lady at Niagara was heard to exclaim: "What an elegant trimming that rainbow would make for a white lace overdress!"

The more we know the less we say. At death a man arrives at immense knowledge, and doesn't open his mouth.

Not all are so ferocious who would be thought so. There are as many sheep in wolves' clothing as wolves in sheep's.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1890.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK has appointed Major Edward J. Jones of Boston Constable of the Commonwealth, in place of Constable King, resigned.

NEW JERSEY, at this late day, has passed the Emancipation Amendment to the Constitution, and a salute was fired in honor of the event. Last year the legislature rejected the amendment.

The Steamer Meteor has been seized at New York, charged with being fitted up for a "Chilian privateer." Her owners expect to get her off by proving that she was engaged in lawful traffic.

The rebels cannot get over the idea that negroes are chattels, and that slavery is yet an institution. The Sampson County Court of N. C., recently sentenced a negro to be sold into servitude for drawing a pistol on a white man. The court and all parties concerned were arrested by order of the Freedman's Bureau for this high-handed proceeding.

MR. SAULSBURY of Delaware has been thanking God in Congress that his was the last State that abolished slavery. Poor man! It was not owing to any effort or wish of his that the thing was done. Not at all, for he would have held slaves till doom's day if he could. Mr. Wilson relates how this same Saulsbury had a slave drafted, and paid \$900 to procure a substitute, but after that the slave ran away and enlisted, getting a handsome bounty. The slave no doubt thanked God for his liberty as earnestly as his master now offers up thanks for the delay in his State in abolishing slavery. Great is Little Delaware! Thankful is Senator Saulsbury!

The legislature is making progress with its labors. Petitions are not so numerous as in some years, but several matters of importance are awaiting action. The House has passed an amendment to the Constitution allowing soldiers absent in the field to vote. It won't amount to much now the war is over and our soldiers are at home, but then, it is well enough to have laws and provisions ready for emergencies. A special committee has been appointed to examine into the cost of State Charities, and if the committee does its duty the people of the Commonwealth will open their eyes to the fact that a great deal more money is expended in some quarters than in others.

The Republican members of Congress are threatened with personal injury if they persist in forcing upon the country negro suffrage. The negroes are also threatened with bloodshed, should they be allowed to vote. One of the negro churches and several of their houses near Washington have already been burned. Senator Sumner has received warning of a plot to take his life, and Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, has received at Washington, a threatening letter, enclosing a large piece of a negro scalp with hair attached. The sooner the assassins of Washington are given to understand that they cannot intimidate members of Congress the better it will be for them. It is very evident that there will be no safety for our national legislators, and no safety to the country, until this vexed negro question is set at rest, and it never will be set at rest till suffrage becomes universal. The question had better be met fairly without unnecessary delay.

Depression in Trade.

Complaints come from New York, Boston and other large cities of a dullness in business. The dry goods market is much depressed, and the prospect is that it will not recover immediately, if at all. Large importations and extensive home manufactures have surfeited the market; the fall and winter supplies have been furnished; nobody is buying except to replenish assortments, while everybody expects that goods will be lower. Add to these circumstances, the prospect of contracting the currency by act of Congress, and the future of trade does not promise the high prices that have ruled the past two or three years. The uncertainty of events at the South have a bearing on these matters. Were the States late in rebellion reorganized, and their industrial pursuits re-established, greater confidence would be felt in the stability of affairs. For some time to come there will exist this same uncertainty, and the financial interests of the country will tremble in the balance. That the same unexampled prosperity will always continue, and the same exorbitant prices prevail, no one can for a moment believe. There must be a letting down some time, and that time does not appear far distant. All predictions of a collapse in business after the war have failed; yet the immutable laws of commerce will sooner or later level all inequalities, and bring prices to a healthy basis. It is for the interest of speculators to keep up the high prices, but the prudent man will look well to the future before venturing deeply into uncertain enterprises.

Frozen to Death.

Notwithstanding the mild winter there have been more deaths by freezing than we have recorded for several years past. Especially has this been the case where disasters have occurred at sea. Whole crews have perished by cold, and numerous are the instances where the most intense sufferings have occurred. One night last week a Mrs. Lafferty and her infant child were frozen to death in New York.

Another Bank Decision.

The New York Courts have decided that the stockholders of national banks are liable to State, county and town taxes upon the amount of their stock. This decision has been appealed from, and the case has been carried into the Supreme Court.

Fixed for Bad Talk.

Four young men of Brandon, Vt., have been fined \$6 each for using profane and obscene language. What a revenue there would be if every guilty person were to be similarly taxed.

Execution of a Woman.

Mrs. Martha Grider was executed at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Friday of last week, for murder, she having been charged with poisoning several persons for the purpose of possessing their effects. She confessed having murdered Mrs. Coruthers and Miss Jane Buchanan, but denied all other charges. From the time she was sentenced till within a few days of her execution she was overwhelmed with grief and fear, and it was painful to witness her agony. She became calm, however, before the day of execution arrived, and went to the scaffold with a smile on her face.

Reaching the platform, she surveyed the throng with a pleasant smile, and gave a slight nod as if of recognition. She turned to look up at the fatal noose which swung above her head, but was reproved again by her spiritual adviser, who, fearing the effects, told her to look down. "Oh! no, sir," she said, "it is now time to look up."

She was then seated upon a chair which was placed upon the trap, and here she was bid good bye to and shook hands with Sheriff Stewart, Deputy Sheriff Auly and her ministers. Dr. Holmes offered up a brief prayer, to which she listened with clasped hands and closed eyes. At its close he conversed with her a few moments in a low tone. She reiterated to him her hopes of forgiveness and of Heaven. She was now required to rise, which she did with considerable alacrity. The chair was removed, and she stood firm and erect upon the trap while the cord was finally adjusted. As its coil tightened around her throat it seemed to hurt her, and an expression of pain crossed her features; but clasp her hands still more tightly, she closed her eyes as if in prayer, and as the white cap was drawn down over her head her face resumed its resigned if not resolute aspect. It was indeed a most unusual exhibition of stoicism, and it seemed as though the Almighty had vouchsafed her that firmness that she prayed for. It certainly did not seem human.

The slip cord which encircled the lower edge of her dress was tightly drawn, bringing its folds in closely to the feet, and enclosing her extremities as in a sack. The Sheriff descended from the platform, the minister once more bid her good bye, and the trap was sprung.

The Execution—An Awful Scene.

The wretched woman fell a distance of about three feet. Owing to an oversight in adjusting the rope connected with the upright under the trap her fall was not sudden; the neck was not broken, and she slowly strangled to death. Her contortions and writhings for several minutes were most agonizing to behold. The knot, then, had slipped, and the circulation of blood in the right side of the neck was wholly uninterrupted. Her death was literally a hard one.

After suspending a moment she moved her hands as if to clasp them in prayer—another indication of the deeply religious sentiment with which she was inspired, and which sought at that terrible instant of agony to accompany itself with the outward signs of devotion. A series of fearful struggles succeeded, during which she caught with her right the edge of the fallen trap, and grasped and held it firmly for some time. At length the struggles became fainter, died away to a shrug and finally ceased. Her pulse continued to beat until twelve minutes after the falling of the trap, during which time she was alive, but it is to be hoped, not conscious of suffering. Half an hour the body dangled in the air, slowly turning and swaying, until at last, the proscribed time having elapsed, it was lowered to the ground and placed in the coffin, which was resting on a couple of chairs immediately behind the gallows. Here the cap was removed from the face and the features were found to present a most singular appearance. The same inevitable smile was there. The mouth and eyes were closed as calmly as in sleep, and were it not for the black and blue mark of the cord around the neck and under the left ear, she would have seemed to have died a natural death.

The Sheriff folded the hands across the breast. The dress was tucked in on either side of the lifeless form; the lid was drawn over the coffin, and so vanished from human sight the last of this wretched criminal.

Shooting Affair.

In Webster, Mass., a few nights since a man named Matthewson attempted to obtain admission to a house on School street, and the inmates ordered him to leave. He persisted in his attempt, and a man named Upham, after threatening him for some time discharged a gun, lodging the contents in Matthewson's groin. Upham and one of the girls in the house were taken into custody.

At An End.

The London Times of the 4th inst., says "the Fenian trials appear at last to have come to an end. The principal criminals being disposed of, and the example which has been made being, we suppose, considered sufficient, the remainder will not at present be put upon their trial."

Suicide by Jumping into a Tub of Boiling Beer.

Charles Hachner, a German, at times very much depressed in spirits, committed suicide in New York a day or two since by jumping into scalding hot beer, contained in a copper boiler, at a white beer brewery.

Model Ordinary.

The New Haven Palladium chronicles the sudden death of a Mrs. Pratt, in that city, with the following obituary notice: "She was of Irish birth, and said to be one of the best milliners in the city. Her store had a good run of custom."

Southern Agriculture.

A commission composed of some of the most eminent agriculturists in the country, have been appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to visit the Southern States to examine and report upon their agricultural condition.

At the Recent Railroad Disaster in Tennessee.

One of the passengers was killed by a metallic coffin falling upon his head, and a negro woman was literally roasted to death by a red hot stove that fell on her body.

An Old Negro.

Peter Nussau, a colored proper of the town of Pomfret, is the oldest man in Vermont, being reported at 130 years. Peter, like every aged colored man who has lived during the past fifty years, claims to have been a body servant of Gen. Washington.

Death in a Hall-Room.

At a social assembly in the old Masonic Hall in West Cambridge, as Mrs. James Durgin was taking her place on the floor to participate in a cotillion, she fell, and expired almost instantly.

His Minnegan.

The mileage of Mr. Goodwin, Congressional delegate from Arizona, will reach the large sum of seven thousand dollars.

Mexico.

The Mexican muddle is as perplexing as ever. Our Government rests on the belief that France will withdraw her troops and then Maximilian will soon be obliged to forsake the country. On the other hand the loyal Mexicans claim that the French troops will not be withdrawn, and that Napoleon is seeking to establish a permanent throne on this Continent.

The Imperialists are preparing a vigorous campaign in Northern Mexico, which is the stronghold of the Republic, in order to crush opposition and also to interpose an army between the United States and Mexico. The Juarez Government, which was for a few weeks established at Chihuahua, was driven from that city on the 9th ult. by the approach of a strong French force. The President, with his cabinet and army, returned to El Paso, arriving there on the 18th of December. The French occupied Chihuahua on the 11th of that month. The Mexican forces under Gen. Jenoza remained fifty miles from Chihuahua, for the purpose of annoying the French. The capture of Lagdad by a party of colored soldiers from Brownsville, is creating a hostile feeling on the frontier. Three hundred men from a French man-of-war have been sent to retake the place. The Imperial garrison at Acapulco are starving. The native population have all abandoned the city, after destroying or inutilizing the wells. Alvarez is indelible in harassing the French, and the rocky ground allows him to inflict large damages without receiving any. It is admitted that he has induced a considerable number of Imperialists to desert.

AN AFFAIR OF LOVE, DECEPTION AND RASCALITY.—Cincinnati papers chronicle an affair of love, betrothal, deception, sequestration of property and mysterious disappearance which has just come to light. Dr. J. McChesney, late Assistant Surgeon of the 9th Indiana Cavalry, was engaged to a widow lady in Liberty, Ind., and pending the marriage she intrusted considerable funds with him. The day before the expected marriage the doctor was missing. The second day afterward a letter was received from a stranger in Kentucky enclosing a pocket memorandum of the doctor's, saying that he had been found dead with a bullet through his body. The letter was sent by the United States Express from Cincinnati, and on being shown to the betrothed she recognized the handwriting of her faithless lover. At once she determined to find him, and arriving in the city, got her suspicions confirmed at the express office, the clerk remembering the appearance of the man who left the package, and recognizing him by a photograph presented by the lady. The officers have been placed on the track of the fellow.

SHOCKING MURDER.—A most fiendish murder was committed at Coroner's Creek, about five miles from Detroit, few days ago. A man named John Cooper visited the house of his sister, Mrs. Lynch, and after remaining there some time, drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at her, but missed his mark. He then seized an axe with which he struck her to the floor, and then commenced cutting her body in a most horrible manner. When arrested he admitted that he intended to kill her, and says that she murdered his father some years ago, in Ireland, and he committed the deed to avenge his death.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.—Many of our most distinguished officers have been close of the plains, turned their attention to developing the mineral resources of the South.—Among the number of officers engaged in such enterprises, the Cincinnati Commercial learns of Major General R. W. Johnson and Brig. Gen. Whipple of Gen. Thomas' staff, who, in connection with Gen. Silas F. Miller, have secured in Middle Tennessee and North Alabama, some 6000 acres of petroleum and mineral lands, which they are now engaged in developing.

All for Love.

The Milford Journal says a young man in that place named Metcal, attempted to shoot himself on the doorsteps of his unsympathizing fair one on the night of the 16th inst. He got a comrade to the pits, turned their night and disposing of his effects generally, sending \$50 to his lady love, &c., committed the rash act, but as his comrade had sense enough for both, he left the bullet out of the pistol, and the only damage done was a burnt waistcoat.

Singular Suicide in Danvers.

About five weeks since a gentleman named Wilkins, 55 or 60 years of age residing in Danvers, near the pits, turned their night and disposing of his effects generally, sending \$50 to his lady love, &c., committed the rash act, but as his comrade had sense enough for both, he left the bullet out of the pistol, and the only damage done was a burnt waistcoat.

Poisoned by Eating a Partridge.

Joshua C. Stone, Esq., member of the Legislature from New Bedford, was poisoned on Saturday by eating a partridge. It is supposed that the bird had been deprived of its usual food by the ground being covered with snow, and was thus forced to eat laurel buds. Mr. Stone was nearly insensible and almost entirely paralyzed for an hour or two, but was relieved by vomiting, and has nearly recovered.

A New Trick.

A man apparently in great distress called at an undertaker's warehouse in New York on Wednesday, and selected a coffin worth \$25, which he directed to be sent to a certain house, tendering in payment a \$100 bill. Without suspicion the sum of \$75 was given him in change. It was soon after discovered that the \$100 was counterfeit, and that a coffin was not yet needed at the house designated by the impostor.

Extensive Thieving.

Two brothers, named Daniel and William Kimball, employed on the Pittsburgh and Port Wayne Railroad, one a station engineer and the other as brakeman, have been arrested at Valparaiso, Indiana, for robbing the trains of a large amount of property. They had been in the habit of pilfering daily from the cars, and a large amount of plunder was found on their premises.

Crimo's Law.

Law and justice do not always travel hand in hand. A man who was guilty of a great crime near Albany, N. Y., has been all the time at liberty on bail, and finally escaped altogether, while his victim was kept in prison from May until January—eight months—as a witness. The person wronged was a poor Irish girl, with no friends, while the scoundrel who was allowed to escape was rich and influential.

Hard Case.

The Bennington Banner tells of a girl of 14, of weak intellect, who stayed in the woods in Pawlet, Vt., a few days ago and was starved to death.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

They have been luckier at Washington in winter privileges than we at the North. There has been sleighing in that city, yet it was an expensive luxury, \$20 an hour having been charged for a turn-out on the occasion.

Cold Sundays are the order of the season. We have had several of them in succession. No matter how mild it may be on Saturday, it whips around to arctic coldness before Sunday morning. These sudden changes are not conducive to health, but then, who can help the matter?

A simple woman at New York, worth several thousand dollars a year or two ago, has been reduced to poverty by her faith in spiritualism. While she was listening to raps her spiritual friends were carrying off her goods, until her house was stripped of almost every article of furniture. For a long time she thought the spirits had taken her goods and would return them. —Mrs. Jefferson Davis is confident that her husband will be restored to his family. Probably she is right; but if so, the reunited Davis family will have to live abroad.

It is said that the admission of the Tennessee delegations into Congress is now a mere matter of time. Of how long a time?

Galveston pays government about \$100,000 a month, taxes and cotton licenses. Southern taxation is better at yielding than we expected it would be.

Mr. E. B. Ketchum is employed at shoemaking at Sing-Sing. A more unwilling student St. Crispin never had.

There seems to be no doubt but that the State Department has received assurances from Mexico that the French troops will be withdrawn from Mexico at an early and stated period.

"An American is only an Englishman rather more sharpened," says Sir Morton Peto, who was able, during his western tour, to see the point.

It is stated that the post of President of the Metropolitan Railroad Company was offered to Gov. Andrew, at a salary of \$10,000 per year, but the Governor declined the offer.

Mrs. Ruth Clark, widow of Capt. Eber Clark, fell down stairs and broke her neck at her residence in New Bedford, Thursday. Her age was 89 years.

Boasting.

"We rise in glory, as we sink in pride, Where boasting ends, there dignity begins." —Finney, one of the parties arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the express robbery has escaped from jail at Norwalk.

In December, Postmaster General Dennison appointed fifty postmistresses. He did well. Most post offices ought to be in the hands of women.

England lost more than 50,000 head of cattle in the last half of 1885 by rinderpest. The disease was raging worse than ever at the latest dates.

Privateers have been fitted out at Montevideo, to cruise against Spanish commerce under the Chilean flag.

Small pox is very prevalent at the South. After raging for some time among the blacks, it attacked whites, of whom it kills many.

Idaho's riches are incalculable. That territory beats California in gold, and all the world in silver.

Mexico has had a number of earthquakes of late. A political earthquake may shake down the Austrian dynasty.

Admiral Pareja, commander of that Spanish fleet which was to annihilate Chile, is reported dead. He shot himself.

Cholera is literally raging in the West Indies, and fears are entertained that some of the islands will be entirely depopulated.

The franchise privilege has been granted to Mrs. Lincoln for life.

The importation of the hides of cattle that did not die of the cattle disease is now prohibited.

Counterfeit tens on the Essex Bank, Haverhill, are in circulation.

They are killing millions of rats that swarm in the sewers of Paris, by electricity.

Reports received at the Freedman's Bureau show that the whole number of negro schools in the South is 631, with an aggregate of over 55,000 pupils.

Hon. L. L. Goodspeed, the Councillor elect from the 8th district, is confined to his home by severe indisposition, and has not yet been qualified as Councillor.

John Bell is writing letters on public matters. He accepts the situation, which is wise in him, and makes others easy in their minds.

Natchy Woman.

The Rutland Courier warns the public against the wiles of Miss Laura A. Clayton who pretended that she was robbed of \$150. Some innocent young men were imprisoned on her accusation, when it now turns out that she had nothing to be robbed of. Furthermore this strong minded female, handed to the Courier man a marriage notice, which he published, announcing her marriage to Mr. Calvin Warner. And now comes Calvin, and says he never married Miss Clayton, and what is more never intended to. Miss Clayton ought to be "spoken to."

Run Over Twice.

Michael Murray, employed in the trackman's gang on the Grand Trunk railroad, was run over by an engine at the depot in Portland, on Thursday. Two wheels of the tender passed across the body just above the hips, and cut him almost in two. The engineer reversed the engine and the same wheels passed over him again. His age was about 60 years and he leaves a family.

Protection Wanted.

Col. J. J. Giers, from Northern Alabama has arrived in Washington with a petition signed by many hundreds of loyal people living in Northern Alabama, setting forth their deplorable situation under a civil government in the hands of reconstructed rebels, and protesting against the re-establishment of the state militia on a rebel basis.

Sues for Libel.

The merchant prince A. T. Stewart of New York, has sued the publishers of the New York Police Gazette, for publishing an article which charges Stewart with amours with a French actress named Natalie Dumas, who has recently run off with a Wall street banker. The Gazette publishers deny that Stewart is the man meant in the article, and the rich merchant is likely to back out.

Daring Robbery of a Bank Messenger.

While passing through Williams street, New York, on his way to the Park Bank, the messenger of the Farmers' & Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg was knocked down and robbed of \$70,000 in checks and \$11,000 in Treasury notes. The robber escaped.

Crimo's Fact.

There is a curious fact concerning the Lincoln medals struck for the great sanitary fair at Chicago. The die cracked in the making, and the line it left marks the exact course of the bullet which took President Lincoln's life.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

SOLD OUT.—John Thayer has sold his billiard saloon to J. H. Thurston for \$2500.

PALMER sent 267 travelling paupers to the almshouse last year.

ICE.—People have commenced filling their ice houses, and the crystal blocks never looked harder or purer.

POLICE.—Timothy Collins of Stafford, was found drunk and exposed to freezing one night last week, for which luxury he paid \$13 on being arraigned before Justice Allen.

MONSON.—Geo. A. Converse of Monson has been appointed a Justice of the Peace. Attention is called to Mr. Tapley's advertisement concerning photographs, in another column.

FINALE TO THE DANCING SCHOOL.—Mr. Bacon's closing assembly will take place Friday evening, Feb. 9th, at the Palmer House Hall. He has just closed a successful school, which has been well attended.

DANCING TO PROMOTE EDUCATION.—The school at Blanchardville receives a lengthened lease of life, by a benefit given in its favor at the school house in that place Friday evening. Dancing was the principal entertainment.

BRIMFIELD.—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin of New York, will lecture at the Cong. Church at Brimfield, next Monday evening. His subject will be John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty.

BELECHERTOWN.—A temperance convention will be held at Belechertown on the 30th.—The house and barn of Levi B. Hull, at Dwight's Station, were burned Thursday morning.

ANNUAL BALL AT THE NASSAWANNO.—The annual ball at the Nassawanno House will occur next Tuesday evening. Bacon and Kentfield's band will furnish the music, and mine host Mr. Weeks will furnish his customary hospitalities.

WARREN.—The old Lincoln House, near West Warren, owned by Royal Thurston of Enfield, was destroyed by fire last Saturday evening. Loss \$3000; insured for \$1700. The light of the fire was distinctly seen in this village.

MR. NORTON, agent of the board of Education, spoke on the subject of schools at the vestry of the Cong. Church last Tuesday evening. His ideas were practical and useful, calculated to inspire teachers and scholars with a spirit of ambition. The small audience was a sad proof of the interest which the people of this village take in educational matters.

U. S. TAXES.—The amount of Government taxes in the Eastern Hampden division for Dec. is \$11,323.67. Boston Duck Co. pays \$4412.70; Thorndike Co., \$1266.16; J. L. Reynolds, Monson, \$816.76; Monson Woolen Co., \$632.93; Monson & Brimfield Cotton Co., \$753.18; Hampden Cotton Co., \$573.30; Merriek, Fay & Co., \$358.56; Dell Man. Co., \$419.40; Shaw Man. Co., \$444.48; Rogers & Co., \$261.72; Seantic Co., \$336.12; Ravine Man. Co., \$304.92. There are over fifty tax payers for the month of December.

SILVER WEDDING.—Mr. and Mrs. Norcross of Monson, celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary of wedded life, on the 10th, with nearly two hundred of their friends and relatives, many of them from other cities and towns. As it was the first silver wedding ever given in the place, it created a great amount of interest, and the occasion was one of much enjoyment. Everything was conducted in the most approved style. The supper was sumptuous and elegant, prepared by a Boston caterer. The table of presents was loaded with taste and beauty, and one thing of peculiar interest was the original bride's lost under a glass cover, and looked as if it would be as valuable as though it were not twenty-five years old. Rev. Mr. Colton, having neither silver nor gold to carry them for a gift, composed a poem which was read to the company, with another from a friend out of town. Messrs. Hammond, Alvord and Colton, made speeches, all relative to the former occupants, and the bride's father, the late Joel Norcross, who was a prominent leader of society in Monson. Hon. Edward Dickinson of Amherst, who married his wife from this same family, was present. This event was one long to be remembered, and may the parties glide into the golden period as happy as they have into their silver.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, IN THE TOWN OF PALMER, During the Year 1889: Number of births, 83—males 47, females 11. Among the number was one pair of twins and two illegitimate. The parents of 44 were foreigners, including 35 Irish, 7 Canadians, and 2 Germans. The fathers were: artists, 2; blacksmiths, 3; beamer, 1; butcher, 1; clergyman, 2; carpenters, 2; carders, 1; currier, 1; deceased, 1; engineers, 1; farmers, 11; grocers, 1; inholders, 1; laborers, 32; machinists, 14; merchants, 5; millers, 2; physicians, 1; pedlars, 1; painters, 1; station agents, 1; soldiers, 1; spinners, 2; shoemakers, 2; track repairers, 1; tailors, 4; unknown, 1; weavers, 1; watchmen, 2.

The number of marriages was 67. The oldest groom was 74 who married a lady of 63, who had been married twice before. The youngest groom was 21, and the youngest bride 16. Of the occupations of the grooms, 20 were laborers, 13 farmers, and 2 soldiers. Marriages were more numerous among the foreign population.

The number of deaths was 53—males 28, females 25. The oldest person was Sally Bruce, aged 88 1/2 years. Under one year there were 6; between one and five, 10; between five and ten, 5; between ten and twenty, 6; between twenty and thirty, 5; between thirty and forty, 2; between forty and fifty, 6; between fifty and sixty, 3; between sixty and seventy, 3; between seventy and eighty, 6; between eighty and ninety, 2.

The diseases were, old age, 4; insanity, 1; heart disease, 2; fever, 4; consumption, 9; dysentery, 3; typhoid fever, 2; croup, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; spotted fever, 1; inflammation bladder, 1; ulceration bowels, 1; tetanus, 1; inflammation stomach, 1; scrofula, 1; meningitis, 7; pulmonary, 1; scarlatina, 1; inflammatory fever, 2; congestive fever, 1; paralysis, 1; phthisis, 1; inflammation, 1; dropsy, 1; unknown, 8. Thirty-four were single persons, sixteen were married, and three widowed. This number of deaths does not include any among the Irish population, as no returns have been made by the sexton of the Catholic cemetery. This neglect is in violation of law.

Cleanse the Blood.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SASSAPARILLA purges out these humors, stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restores the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Discharges, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, also Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases. Try AYER'S SASSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still, we call the compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alternative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered. AYER'S CURE FOR THE CURE OF CONGHA, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENTIA CONSUMPTION, and for the relief of Consumptive Consumption, and the various stages of the disease, that it is useless here to count the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. At Palmer by Wood & Allen, and Dr. Wm. Holbrook; in Ware by H. Holden; in Stafford Springs by H. T. Small & Co.; in Monson by E. E. Towne.

Whiskers! Whiskers!

Do you want Whiskers? Mustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in six weeks. Price, \$1. Sent by mail anywhere, securely sealed, on receipt of price.

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Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being lumbagued will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 152d23, 831 Broadway, New York.

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DR. HARRY'S LIFE PILLS. Purify the Blood, Remove Headache, Dizziness, Giddiness, Drowsiness, Unpleasant Dreams, Dimness of Sight, Indigestion, Cleanse the Stomach and Bowels, Insure New Life in the debilitated, and

RESTORE THE SICK TO PERFECT HEALTH. Try them! They cost only 25 cents a box, but get them of your druggist, send the money to Dr. J. H. HARRY, Consulting Physician, 442 Broadway, New York, U. S. Box 3079, and they will be sent by return of mail, post-paid.

The Palmer Journal.

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BY
GORDON M. FISK & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars a year; a discount of twenty-five cents made to those who pay in advance. Six months, \$1; three months, 50 cents.—Single copies, five cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Inserted at the following rates:—One square, one week, \$1; 20 cents per square, per week, for each week after the first. One square, one year, without charge, \$12. One-half square, one year, \$7. Legal advertising, \$1.75 per square for three insertions. Notices in editorial columns, 20 cents per line; no charge less than 25 cents. Special notices, before the head of letters, 25 cents each. Notices of marriages and deaths, 25 cents per line, advance of regular rates. The space occupied by ten times solid matter constitutes a square. To merchants advertising their business at above rates discounts will be made of 50 per cent. on yearly bills of \$50, fifteen per cent. on bills of \$75, and twenty-five per cent. on bills of \$100 and over.

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nace street.

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JOHN PENEY, Eating Saloon, opposite the
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lard Room, Cross Block.

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Repairers, at the old stand of N. Smith & Co.

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Center Store Palmer House Block.

NASSAWANNO HOUSE, by J. W. Weeks, op-
posite the depot.

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neer. Waterfalls surveyed, and power computed.

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visions, Flour, &c.

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den County.

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linery, Carpets, and Crockery Ware.

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D. HOLDEN & SON, dealers in Boots, Shoes,
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ceries, Boots, Shoes, Flour, Fish, Crockery, &c.

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Stoves, and Tin, Iron and Copper Work.

WM. O. GOULD, Dealer in Millinery of all
kinds, Denon's Block, Main street, up stairs.

L. C. WHITE & CO., Manufacturers of and
Dealers in every variety of American and Foreign Mar-
ble, Church Street.

Slanders issuing from red and beau-
tiful lips, are like foul spiders crawling from
the blushing of a rose.

CHILDHOOD AND ITS VISITORS.

BY E. L. BULWER.

Once on a time when sunny May
Was kissing up the April showers,
I saw fair childhood hard at play
Before a bank of blushing flowers.
Happy—he knew not whence or how?
And smiling—who could choose but love him?
For not more dear than Childhood's brow
Was the gay heaven that laughed above him.

Old Time came hobbling in his wrath
And that green valley's calm invaded;
The brooks grew dry beneath its path.
The birds were mute, the lilies faded;
A greenish tomb stood full in sight,
And that Old Time began to batter.
But Childhood watched his paper kite,
Nor heeded he one whit the matter.

With curling lip, and eye askance,
Guilt gazed upon the scene a minute,
But Childhood's archly simple glance
Had such a holy spell within it,
That the dark demon to the air
Again spread forth his baffled pinion,
And hid his envy and despair
Self-tortured in his own dominion.

Then stepped a gloomy phantom up,
Pale, cypress crowned, night's woeful daughter,
And proffered him a fearful cup,
Full to the brim of bitter water;
Said childhood, "Madam, what's your name?"
And when the belldame uttered "Sorrow,"
Then cried, "Don't interrupt my game,
I prize thee all again to-morrow."

The muse of Pindus thither came,
And wooed him with the softest numbers,
That ever scattered wealth and fame
Upon a youthful poet's slumber.
Though sweet the lyre and sweet the lay,
To childhood it was all a riddle;
"Good gracious!" cried he, "send away
That noisy woman with a fiddle!"

Then Wisdom stole his hat and ball,
And taught him with most sage endeavor
Why bubbles rise and why they fall,
And why no joy may last forever;
She talked of all the wondrous laws
Which Nature's open book discloses;
But Childhood, when she made a pause,
Was fast asleep among the roses.

Sleep on, sleep on! Pale manhood's dreams
Are all of earthly pain or pleasure;
Of glory's vain, ambition's schemes;
Of cherished love or hoarded treasure;
But the couch where childhood lies
A pure unmingled trance is given,
Lift up by rays of seraph's eyes,
And glances of remembered Heaven!

THE CHANCES OF LIFE.

A TRUE TALE.

On a fine summer's morning, not many
years since, I was on the point of embarking
at Dieppe, for England, when a decently
attired and modest looking female approached
me with slow courtesy; at the same time en-
quiring, "Sir, are you an Englishman?" I re-
plied, "Yes." She then briefly told me, in
accents not possible for an impostor to as-
sume, that she was destitute both of friends
and money, and begged me, in the irrita-
ble language of tears and sighs, to pay her
passage. I did it without hesitation, and
then went to the hotel, discharged my bill, and
went on board. The packet set sail with a
fair wind, but had not been more than two
hours from the French coast, when the wea-
ther became foul, and the wind began to
howl hard. Our captain took every precau-
tion for our safety as the gale increased; at
length we were overtaken by the gale. My fel-
low-passengers, sixteen in number, were all
dismayed, except the distressed fair one, who
seemed perfectly indifferent to the severe
contention of the elements. The storm now
blew our mast and rigging over the side and
destruction seemed inevitable.

I asked her what she thought of our situa-
tion?
She calmly replied, "It is dangerous, but
much less so than the situation from which
your kindness has relieved me."

I made no reply, the master of the vessel at
the same instant crying out "Land ahead!"
We now saw death in all its terrors; the
wind was blowing with violence towards the
shore, and our vessel would not obey the
helm, from the damage which the latter had
received. Most of the passengers were on
their knees; among whom was a priest, and
a French colonel of dragoons, who were ut-
tering ejaculations, and crossing themselves
with great fervency. My companion's face
did not, even at this awful moment, betray
the least symptom of fear! A certain com-
placency, which must proceed from extreme
goodness of heart, illumined her features. I
looked upon her with astonishment, and at-
tempted to speak; but seeing her disinclina-
tion to converse, I remained silent. We had
not been in this situation long before our ves-
sel dashed upon the rocks with great vio-
lence; I heard the shrieks of my fellow-suf-
ferers, but remembered no more!

Recovering my senses, I found myself in a
lonely cottage, within half a mile of the spot
where the vessel had struck, and the fair
form I had last seen, standing by my side. I
never received so much pleasure in my life as
on witnessing her preservation. "Heavens!"
said I, inarticulately, "and are you safe too?"
One of the sailors, who also escaped, being
there, immediately replied, "And you owe
your life to her fortitude."

After I had recovered sufficiently to con-
verse I returned my most heartfelt thanks to
the Almighty for my escape, and determined
within myself never to suffer my preserver
to leave me; then I begged to hear her story,
and by what means she became through Heav-
en, the instrument of my safety.

She replied, "My life has been an extraor-
dinary one, and you will excuse me from go-
ing into any other particulars than such as
serve to show I have been enabled to serve
you. I am a West Indian, and as it is the
custom of my country, as well as most others
in warm climates, to bathe frequently, I there-
fore learned to swim early. The vessel had
no sooner struck on the fatal rock, by which
so many have perished, than I found myself
in the sea. My presence of mind never fails
me. I saw the shore and made towards it;
the waves favored my attempt, and I had the
good fortune to reach the land. I had not
set my foot upon it two minutes before I saw
a man struggling with the waves. It was
you! I did not hesitate a moment, plunged
once more into the sea, when after several
fruitless endeavors to reach you, I at length
succeeded in catching hold of your hair, and
brought you to the shore, myself almost life-
less, you apparently dead. By the assistance
of this brave man, you were brought here,

and by the aid of this worthy family your life
has been restored.

Here she stopped; when I poured out
grateful blessings upon my preserver, whom
the people almost looked upon as an angel.
I immediately offered her my hand, with the
declared, saying, "Stay, sir, till I deserve it."
I have done no more for you than you have
done for me; I have saved your life, you, too,
have saved mine; for I had determined to
avoid pollution, and suicide must have been
the dreadful alternative. Had you not gen-
erously consented to give me passage, that
ocean, from which we and this noble seaman
only are saved, would have relieved me!"

By the attention of the cottagers, we soon
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OLD FASHIONED WINTERS.

In the year of 401 the Black Sea was en-
tirely frozen over. In 763 not only the
Black Sea, but the Straits of Dardanelles
were frozen over, and the snow in some places
rose fifty feet high. In 822 the great rivers
of Europe, the Danube, the Elbe, and others
were frozen so hard as to bear heavy wagons
for a month. In 899 the Adriatic was frozen.
In 991 everything was frozen, the crops failed
and famine and pestilence closed the year.

In 1097, most of the travellers in Germany
were frozen to death on the roads. In 1134
the river Po was frozen from Cremona to the
sea; the wine sacks were burst, and trees
split by the action of the frost, with great
noise. In 1237, Danube was frozen to the
bottom, and remained long in that state. In
1308 the crops failed in Scotland, and such
a famine ensued that the poor were reduced
to feed on grass, and many perished miser-
ably in the fields. In 1317 the crops wholly
failed in Germany, and wheat, which some
years before sold in England at 6s the quar-
ter, rose to £2. In 1368 the wine distributed
to the soldiers was cut with hatchets. The
successive winters of 1422-3-4 were un-
commonly severe. In 1653, it was excessive-
ly cold; most of the hollies were killed; and
coaches drove across the river Thames, the
ice of which was eleven inches thick. In
1709, occurred what was long called "the cold
winter," when the frosts penetrated three yards
into the earth. In 1716 buoys were erected
on the Thames. In 1744, the strongest cold
in England, exposed to the air, was covered
in less than fifteen minutes with ice an eighth
of an inch thick. In 1809 and again in 1812
the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814
there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

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MORE MONEY.

Human nature is woefully given to filthy lu-
cre. Its God is money, its end aim is to lay
up treasures for the moth and rust to corrupt.
In accumulate wealth is for what it tills and
strives more than anything else, not excepting
the salvation of its soul. Men's energies
are all bent in one direction, their plans all
have a common centre—riches are what they
aim at, and what they work for. They bow
the knee to gold, worship greenbacks, and
doff their hats to postal currency, even their
toil, lie, cheat, swindle, and endanger their
souls for wealth. There are but few excep-
tions to this rule—we are nearly all in the
same boat. It is strange that humanity will
conduct itself thus, when it sees how little
pleasure is derived from its riches; when it
knows, as well as it knows anything, that
money cannot buy happiness. Professedly,
happiness is what we are all seeking, but all
take a most singular path to find it. A very
rough, untimely and crooked path is that we
tread, to find bliss. And then it is not found
on our journey's end. The fact is, we are on
the wrong track; the road we are travelling
don't lead to the haven of rest; wealth can-
not bring happiness and peace of mind. And,
still, we pursue the same route; we keep on
the same trail; we toil on, sweat, puff, blow,
and go hungry and naked for a little more
filthy lucre than is needed to put us through
this vale of tears, to the first station beyond
the "dark, rolling river." How strange!

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Agents Wanted!
To sell Prize Certificates for
Gold and Silver Watches, Ladies' Jewellery,
Diamond Rings, Pins, &c.
Only \$5 Each.
For any article drawn. Retail Price from \$10 to \$250.
All Goods Warranted Genuine.
Price of Certificates 25 cents each. Liberal premiums and commission allowed to Agents.
Sample Certificate Free. For Circulars and terms address,
Messrs. HAYWARD & CO.,
229 Broadway, New York.

HUNNEWELL'S
TOZU
Anodyne.
To attempt to enumerate the manifold results of the ANODYNE in cases of Neuralgia, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Headache, Tooth and Ear Ache, Spinal Complaints, St. Vitus Dance, Hysteria, Nervous Debility, Loss of Sleep, Sciatica, Pains in Menstruation, and the most reliable testimonials in my possession, which all are invited to inspect, would exhaust time and patience, and which a confidence to test will perfectly justify.

Now declared purely a nervous complaint, is perfectly relieved in most violent attacks with doses of 35 to 45 drops each half hour. Relief and sleep will follow the second or third dose.
Sold by all wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicine.
JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, PROPRIETOR,
Practical Chemist, 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston.
Agents—Wood & Allen, Palmer; H. T. Small & Co., Stafford Springs; D. Holden, Ware, m23.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!
WHEATON'S OINTMENT
Will Cure the Itch in Forty-eight Hours.
Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chills, and ALL Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents.
For sale by all druggists.
By sending 61 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. m25.

Errors of Youth.
A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, 1530 No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

SOME FOLK'S CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS.
Geo. C. GOODWIN & Co., M. S. BURN & Co., and WEEKS & POTTER, wholesale druggists, Boston, are now prepared to supply the Hospitals, Physicians, and the trade, with the standard and invaluable remedy.

DODD'S NERVE.
This article surpasses all known preparations for the cure of all forms of Nervousness. It is rapidly superseding all preparations of Opium and Valerian—the well-known result of which is to produce Constipation and other serious difficulties—as it allays Irritation, Restlessness, and Spasms, and induces regular action of the bowels and secretory organs.

No preparation for Nervous Diseases ever sold so readily, or met with such universal approval. For Fits, Sleeplessness, Loss of Energy, Peculiar Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and all the fearful mental and bodily symptoms that follow in the train of nervous disease, Dodd's Nerve is the best remedy known to science. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1. H. B. STORER & CO., 6m22 Proprietors, 64 John St., New York.

GLAD NEWS
For the Unfortunate.
BELLS SPECIFIC PILLS
are warranted in all cases for the SPERMATOPHYTES and PENETRANT CURE of all diseases arising from sexual excesses, or

Nervous Indiscretion.
Scandalous, Nightly Emissions, and Sexual Dreams; Genital, Physical, and Nervous Debility; Impotence; Gleet; Sexual Disorders, &c., &c., &c.
NO CHANGE OF LIFE IS NECESSARY.
and they can be cured without detection. Each box contains 60 pills, price One Dollar. If you cannot get hold of your druggist, they will be sent by mail securely sealed, post paid, with full instructions, that will insure a receipt of the money; and a pamphlet of 100 pages on the errors of youth, the consequences of sexual excess, and the best remedy known to science. Price \$1. H. B. STORER & CO., 6m22 Proprietors, 64 John St., New York.

The Great English Remedy.
Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.
PREPARED FROM A PRESCRIPTION OF SIR J. CLARKE, M. D., PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY IN ORDINARY TO THE QUEEN.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases, to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses, removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Neck and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertions, Irritation of the Heart, Hysteria, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution. Full directions for the proper use of each package, which should be carefully perused.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, 27 Courtlandt Street, New York.
N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle containing 50 Pills by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

Lyon's Periodical Drops!
The Great Female Remedy for Irregularities.
These Drops are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and better than any Pills, Powder, or Nostrum. It is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature. Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, every one of whom speaks in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits. They are rapidly taking the place of every other Female Remedy, and are considered by all who know the value of them, as the surest, safest, and most infallible preparation in the world, for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature, and the promotion of health, regularity and strength. Explicit directions stating when they may be used, and explaining when and why they should not, nor could not be used without producing effects contrary to nature's chosen laws, will be found, carefully folded around each bottle, with the written signature of JOHN L. LYON, without which none are genuine.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN L. LYON 135 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally, or by mail, (enclosing stamp) concerning all private diseases and female weakness.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.
G. C. CLARK & CO.,
Gen'l Agents for U. S. and Canada,
Wood & Allen, Palmer, Mass.

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD!
DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS.
Purify the Blood, Remove Headache, Dizziness, Giddiness, Drowsiness, Unpleasant Dreams, Dimness of Sight, Indigestion.
Cleanse the Stomach and Bowels, Insure New Life in the debilitated, and
RESTORE THE SICK TO PERFECT HEALTH.
Try them! They only cost 25 cents, and if you cannot get them of your druggist, send the money to Dr. J. HARVEY, Consulting Physician, 342 Broadway, New York, P. O. Box 575, and they will be sent by return of mail, post-paid.
Dealers supplied by Deans Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, New York.

TO LADIES.
If you require a reliable remedy to restore you, use **Dr. Harvey's Female Pills.**
A never failing remedy for the removal of Obstructions, no matter from what cause they arise. They are safe and sure, and will restore nature in every case. They are also efficacious in all cases of Indigestion, White Discharge, &c. Sold in boxes containing 50 pills. Price, One Dollar.

Dr. Harvey's Golden Pills.
A remedy for special cases, four times stronger than the Female Pills, Five Dollars per box.
Private Circular to Ladies, with fine anatomical engravings, sent free on receipt of directed envelope and stamp.

Send for Dr. HARVEY'S Private Medical Adviser, addressed to females; 100 pages, giving full instructions, 10 cents required for postage. If you cannot purchase the Pills of your druggist, they will be sent by mail, post paid, secure from observation, on receipt of One Dollar, by Dr. J. HARVEY, Consulting Physician, 342 Broadway, New York; P. O. Box 575.
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BOY.
In Bondville, 27th, a daughter, MINNIE EVA, to Neigt. John S. Koeler.
In Warren, 26th, a daughter to GILES BLODGETT.

MARRIED.
In Wendell, 23th, S. W. BOWEN of Ware, and ELLEN S. LEACH.

DIED.
In Belchertown, 18th, MARY C. SHAW, 24.
In Palmer, 28th, SALLY, 67, wife of Waterman Fuller.
In Thornike, 20th, CHARLOTTE, 36, widow of the late Sanford Howard.
In Palmer, 28th, DOWNING GORD, 52.
In South Weymouth, 27th, CHARLES H. 3, son of John S. Beebe.

"GET THE BEST."
The Florence Sewing Machine,
THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.
For Sale by CHARLES PHIPPS,
Ware, Oct. 14, 1865.

LEATHER BELTING,
KEPT constantly on hand by
CHAS. PHIPPS, Ware.
Oct. 14, 1865.

BOOTS & SHOES
NEATLY REPAIRED,
By an Experienced Workman,
At LOW PRICES as the times will admit,
at my Shop in
WAITE'S BUILDING.
C. H. SHATTON.
Palmer, Feb. 3, 1866.

CHEAP PASSAGE
—TO AND FROM—
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS, & CO'S
Emigration & Foreign Exchange Office,
86 South St., New York.

Dr. Higgins' Celebrated Medicine,
AS FOLLOWS:
1. THE ANTALGIC. This medicine is unrivaled as a Pain Reliever, and has won favor wherever it has been used. It is about the best in every respect, and for it comes the nearest a universal remedial agent of any medicine known.

2. SCROFULA AND CANCER. For cleansing the system of all kinds of humors, there is no better remedy.
3. LYON'S GOUT PILLS. Good for Colds, Coughs, and all affections of the Lungs.

4. ANODYNE CHERRY BITTERS. For the cure of Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c. It has no equal.

5. CHLORIDA AND HYPERSTENT. A safe remedy for Chloride and Hyperstent, and Summer Complaints.

6. NUTRIZING MIXTURE. To neutralize the acids of the stomach, and regulate the action of the bowels. Good for Headache, Nausea, Sour Stomach, &c.

7. VESICANT. A sure and safe remedy for Worms.

8. EYE WATER. There is no better preparation for sore eyes, or any irritating disease of the eye.

9. ANTIDOTE PILLS. An excellent Cathartic, being gentle and free from pain in their operation, yet thorough in effect.

10. CASTOR OIL PILLS. There are not Cathartic, but Diaphoretic and Sedative. Are used with unfailing success in Affections of the Lungs, for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, &c., seldom fail to break up even the most obstinate Coughs, and are pleasant to use.

11. LIVER AND BILIOUS PILLS. Especially adapted for all Liver complaints, Headache, Dizziness, &c. for all Liver complaints. Equal to any Salve in the market.

12. STRENGTHENING PILLS. Let those troubled with Languor in the Back, or Pain in the Side, use this and be free from pain.

13. GOLDEN DROPS. A pleasant remedy for Internal Pain.

14. NEUTROTIC OR ANODYNE DROPS. A valuable remedy for Nervous Pain, Nervous Headache, &c.

Photographs! Photographs!
This Circular is issued to inform EVERYBODY in MONROE and vicinity, that I shall close up my business in three weeks from date, and that this is the last opportunity that I shall ever present to the citizens of Monroe and vicinity, to obtain of themselves or friends some of my UNUSUAL CARDS DE VISITE or VIOGETTES, as by the HEALTH I feel compelled to relinquish the business entirely. It is unnecessary for me to disengage the BEAUTIFUL ART which for the last fifteen years I have (thoroughly) labored to illustrate, by obtruding upon the public PLAMING BULLETINS, to attract the attention of the many and indiscriminating, for MY WORK IS BEFORE YOU, and in the hands of many people of this vicinity, and with them I am quite willing to rest the results of the next three weeks. For prices and particulars call and see me, and sit for your pictures, and remember that my Gallery is
Over the Post Office, Monroe.
and that I have no interest whatever in any CONCERN in this vicinity that USES MY PICTURES OR MY NAME in their business. Therefore, I am very respectfully, for the future, I am very respectfully,
The Public's obedient servant,
Monroe, Jan. 27, 1866. C. E. TAPLEY.

WISTARS' BALSAM
or
WILD CHERRY
HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY
HALF A CENTURY,
WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS IN CURE
OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of
THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION.
which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physician to a greater extent than any other malady, often YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY!
when all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE.
RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, SAFE IN ITS OPERATION,
IT IS UNSURPASSED!
while as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals, uniting skill science, and medicine, its knowledge, combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom for this class of diseases, it is
INCORPARABLE!
and is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR TRACHTER, M. D.,
Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:—
"WISTARS' BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by soothing and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause. INSTEAD OF DRUGS, it cures the disease, leaving the patient healthy. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best, Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

FROM R. FELLOWS, M. D., of HILL, N. H.
"Although I have generally a great objection to patent medicines, I can but say, in justice to the WISTARS' BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, that it is a remedy of superior value for Pulmonary Diseases."

I have made use of this preparation for several years, and it has proved to be very reliable and efficacious in the treatment of severe and long standing Coughs, and in all cases of chronic and constitutional disease, which has taken this remedy, and who, but for its use, I consider would not now be living."

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.
PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SON,
15 FINE STREET, BOSTON.
AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Grace's Celebrated Salve
CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS,
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE cures
Wounds, Bruises, Sprains,
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE cures Boils,
Ulcers, Cancer,
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE cures Fro-
zen limbs, and Chilblains,
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE cures Chap-
ped Lips,
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE is prompt
in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the
most angry-looking swellings and inflammations,
as if by magic, thus affording relief and a com-
plete cure.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX!
(Sent by mail for 35 cents.)
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston,
PROPRIETORS.
For sale by all Druggists, Grocers, and at all
country stores.

A SURE WAY TO WEALTH.
TAKE OUT A POLICY
—IN THE—
BEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WITHOUT DELAY.
—TO-MORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!
Ware, Sec. 2—H. GEO. C. FENN, Agent.

CLOTHING,
OF ALL KINDS,
MARKED DOWN, AND MUST BE SOLD
before March 1, to make room for
Spring Goods.
AT SHAW'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
January, 1866. Palmer, Mass.

TRAVELING SHIRTS,
Under-shirts and Drawers,
WORSTED GOODS AND SCARFS,
At very much REDUCED PRICES.
AT SHAW'S CLOTHING HOUSE.
Palmer, January, 1866.

HATS AND CAPS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORT-
ment ever before offered in Eastern Hampden,
And the Lowest Prices.
AT SHAW'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
NASSAWANNO BLOCK, PALMER.
January, 1866.

\$1,500 PER YEAR!—We want agents
everywhere to sell our improved
Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under
seal of patent. Warranted five years. Alive
salary or large commission—paid. The ONLY Ma-
chines sold in the United States for less than \$40,
which are fully licensed by *Home Sewing Machine Co.*
Green & Baker, Sewing Machine Co., and Batchelder.
All other cheap machines are infringing, and the
seller or user are liable to arrest, fine, and im-
prisonment. Circulars free. Address or call upon
Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine.

A FARM FOR SALE.
Known as the Hitchcock Farm, and containing
thereon a Good Two Story House, Barn and
Sheds. There are about 20 acres of young thrif-
ty wood and the remainder divided into Til-
lage and Mowing land, and well watered.
WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN.
Apply to the subscriber thereon.
Palmer, Jan. 28, 1866. THOMAS WYAN.

\$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS WANTED
for the sale of new articles, just out.
Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford,
Maine.

I WILL PAY CASH for a few hundred
good second-hand VIALS, all sizes.
J. M. COMINS, M. D.
Palmer, Jan. 13, 1866.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION!
BY THE
EUREKA GIFT ASSOCIATION,
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Rosewood Pianos, Melodeons, Fine Oil
Paintings, Engravings,
Silver Ware, Fine Gold & Silver Watches,
Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets,
Coral, Porcelain, Mosaic, Jet, Lava, and
Cameo Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with Gold
and Silver Extension Holders, Sleeve
Buttons, Sets of Studs, Vest and
Neck Chains, Gold Rings, &c., valued at
\$1,000,000.
DISTRIBUTION is made in the following man-
ner:—
CERTIFICATES naming each article and its
value, are placed in Sealed Envelopes, which are
well mixed. One of these envelopes, containing
the Certificate or Order, for some article will be
delivered to our office, or sent by mail to any ad-
dress, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25c.
On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will
see what Article it draws, and its value, and can
then send ONE DOLLAR, and receive the Article
named, or value of their money, as no article
on our list is worth less than One Dollar, retail,
and there are no blanks.

Parties dealing with us may depend on having
prompt returns, and the article drawn will be
immediately sent to any address by return mail or
express.
The following parties have recently drawn val-
uable prizes from the Eureka Association and
have kindly allowed the use of their names. Ma-
ny other names might be published were we per-
mitted.

Doct. J. R. Marsh, 140 Chestnut St. Phila., Pa.,
Piano, value \$500; Col. S. M. Robertson, St.
Charles Hotel, N. O., La., Oil Painting, value
\$100; Mrs. Lou Adams, Detroit, Mich., Gold
Watch, value \$150; Patrick Burk, 121 Chapel
St., N. Haven, Ct., Melodeon, value \$200; Jesse
R. Williams, Springfield, Mass., Gold Watch, value
\$150; Mrs. M. N. Roberts, Revere House,
Boston, Mass., Piano, value \$300; Hon. Nelson
J. White, Washington, D. C., Oil Painting, value
\$100; Luther Brown, 23 Pleasant St., Fall River,
Mass., Gold Watch, value \$150; Mrs. J. J.
Phillips, Worcester, Mass., Melodeon, value \$200;
J. S. Brown, Westfield, Mass., Gold Watch, value
\$125; Miss E. Davis, Natick, Mass., two pieces,
Melodeon, value \$225. Cluster Diamond Ring,
value \$250.

Letters from various parties throughout the
country acknowledging the receipt of valuable
prizes, may be seen on file at our office.
To be sold for One Dollar Each.
Without regard to value, and not to be paid for
until you know what you will receive.

50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, with from \$250.00 to \$600.00,
50 Melodeons, Rosewood Cases, 125.00 125.00
100 Fine Oil Paintings, 25.00 100.00
100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, 75.00 150.00
150 Diamond Rings, 50.00 500.00
250 Ladies' Gold Watches, 25.00 500.00
250 Ladies' Silver Pocket Monnaies, 1.50 375.00
250 Fine Steel Engravings, framed, 12.00 300.00
100 Music Boxes, 15.00 150.00
100 Silver Revolving Patent Cakes, 15.00 300.00
100 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets, 15.00 300.00
500 Sets Silver Tea and Table Spoons, 15.00 300.00
2500 Vest and Neck Chains, 8.00 15.00
2500 Ladies' Silver Pocket Monnaies, 1.50 375.00
3000 Silver Butter Knives, 3.00 7.00
2500 Palm Ring Rings, (new style), 3.00 8.00
2500 Gold Pencils and Tooth Picks, 4.00 10.00
3000 Oxen and Amethyst Brooches, 4.00 10.00
3000 Lava and Florentine Brooches, 4.00 10.00
1000 "Gentle Pins, 3.50 6.00
2500 Fine Gold Watch Keys, 3.50 6.00
2500 Children's Armlets, 2.50 8.00
2500 Sets of Boston Studs, 1.50 3.00
2500 Unmilled sleeve Buttons, 2.50 10.00
1000 Plain Gold and Chased Rings, 1.00 5.00
2500 Stone Set and Seal Rings, 2.50 10.00
2500 Lockets, all sizes, 2.00 7.00
10000 Sets of Ladies' Jewelry, 8.00 20.00
4000 Watch Chains, (each), 4.00 6.00
1000 Gold and Silver Extension Cases, 4.00 6.00
2500 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins, 3.00 20.00
2500 Ladies' New Style Belt Buckles, 4.00 6.00
2000 Chateaux and Guard Chains, 6.00 20.00
1000 Gold Trunk Liners, 7.00 11.00
2500 Sets Ladies' Jet and Gold, 10.00 20.00
1000 Gold Crosses, 5.00 20.00
600 Oval Band Bracelets, 6.00 16.00
4000 Chased Bracelets, 5.00 16.00
2000 Hall Earrings, all colors, 3.00 5.00
5000 Fine Gold Pins, 5.00 25.00
2500 New Style Jet and Gold Eardrops, 3.00 7.00
2500 New Style Long Crystal Eardrops, 4.00 8.00
2500 Gold Pins, 3.00 6.00

A Chance to obtain any of the Above Articles
for One Dollar, by Purchasing a
Sealed Envelope for 25 Cents.
Five Sealed Envelopes will be sent for \$1; eleven
for \$2; thirty for \$5; sixty-five for \$10; one
hundred for \$15.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Our patrons are desired to send U. S. money
when convenient. Long letters are unnecessary.
Orders for Sealed Envelopes must in every case
be accompanied by the Cash, with the name of the
person sending, and Town, County, and State
plainly written. Letters should be addressed to the
Managers, as follows:

GOODWIN, HUNT & Co.,
Box 5706 Post Office, New York.

J. B. GOULD,
SURGEON, DENTIST, and MECHANICAL
DENTIST, Cross Block,
Palmer, Jan. 13, 1866.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
LADIES', MISSES', & GENTS',
AT COST AND LESS,
AT SHAW'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
January, 1866. PALMER, Mass.

GROCERY AND PROVISION
STORE!
—AT THE—
OLD STAND OF NEWTON & CO.

The undersigned,
having purchased the stock
of Goods formerly owned by Newton
& Co., will continue to sell at the Old Stand,
Choice Family Groceries, Cheap for Cash.
Having a COMPLETE STOCK of ALL
KINDS of FAMILY-GROCERIES,
we feel confident as regards
prices and quality,
We can suit any who may please to call on us.

FARMER'S PRODUCE taken in exchange for
Groceries at Cash Prices.
G. E. WALKER.
Palmer, Jan. 6, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has
been daily appointed administrator, with the
will annexed of Sally Bruce, late of Palmer, in the
county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken
upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the
law directs. And all persons having demands
against the estate of said deceased, are required to
exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said
estate are called upon to make payment to
Dwight M. STEBBINS, Administrator.
January 6, 1866. with the Will annexed.

GREAT COMMOTION
—IN—
DRESS FABRICS!
J. H. STORRS,
WARE VILLAGE,
WILL OFFER

Fast Colored Prints, at 25
Good DeLaines, 30
Heavy Cottons, 35
Fine do. 33
Standard Sheetings, 1.20
Best Thinbets, .75
Flannels worth 1.00, for .75

GENTS' FLANNELS, in Large Variety.
GREAT EXCITEMENT!
ANOTHER SPECIAL SALE!

Having decided to make a change in business
January 1, we shall make a clean thing,
and close the entire stock at prices that
will astonish all who attend this sale.
In order to make this sale attractive to
all, we
HAVE MARKED DOWN OUR GOODS
from 25 to 30 per cent. less than former
prices.

NEW STYLE CLOAKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CLOAKINGS,
All prices, from \$2 to \$8 per yard.

FURS,
Ladies' Furs, great variety, at low prices.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
At Reduced Prices, until January 1, 1866.

In our
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
we offer a large variety of Pattern Hats,
Velvet, Silk, Straw, &c., Ribbons, Wreaths,
Trimmings, &c.

COME ONE! COME ALL!
and secure a chance seldom offered to pur-
chasers of Dry Goods,
FOR THE NEXT 48 DAYS.

Very respectfully,
J. H. STORRS.
Ware, Nov. 18, 1865.

THE PUBLIC
Are Respectfully Invited to our
STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
FEED AND MEAL,

Apples, Salt, &c., &c.
We have a
GOOD ASSORTMENT
in store, and shall keep
GOOD GOODS,
and sell at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
with Fair and Honorable Deal,
believing that to be the best
for the interest of both
buyer and seller.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
McGillvray Block So. Main St.
PALMER.
FRENCH & NICHOLS,

GOLD TUMBLING!
GOODS FALLING!

GREAT BARGAINS!
This Present Month, at
W. W. CROSS.

Best Make Prints, per yard, 25 cents.
" " D'Laines, 28
Nice Unbleached Cottons, 25
Thinbets, all Colors, 1.25
Empress Cloths, all colors, 1.25

New Goods in all my Departments.
STOCK COMPLETE
—IN—
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
FUR GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS' FURNISH'G GOODS,
CARPETS,
CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
FEATHERS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
TRUNKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

All purchasers who prize THE VERY
BEST GOODS, at MODERATE PRIC-
ES, should examine my Stock before buying.

My Cloak Department
Is in competent hands.
I keep constantly on hand a large and varied as-
sortment of
BLACK AND FANCY CLOTHS,
in different cuts,
Water Proof Cloaking, Pattern Trim-
mings and Ornaments in sets,
From which can be furnished Garments in any
and all styles
FOR LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN,
upon short notice.

I have just received from the importers,
50 DOZEN FINE KIDS,
which I offer at the moderate price of
\$1.25 PER PAIR.

Black and Fancy Silks,
An Entire New Stock.

A job lot of Hoop Skirts, selling at cost.
FURS! FURS!
AMERICAN SABLE,
RIVER SABLE,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
RUSSIAN SQUIRREL,
FITCH AND CONEY FUR,
Which will be sold very low.

Small wares, including
GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
PERFUMES,
HAIR OILS, &c., &c.

SONTAGS, CLOUDS, BREAKFAST
CAPES, HOODS, MITTENS,
WRISTLETS, &c.

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
HATS, VELVETS,
LACES, FLOWERS, RIB-
BONS, DRESS CAPS, &c. All
Millinery Goods will be furnished at prices
to agree with the style of the Bon-
nets this season (which
are not very
large.)

CLOTHING!
As Clothing is my hobby in trade I know
that I can sell a suit of Clothes some Do-
llars
Less than can be bought elsewhere in
Hampden County

SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1866.

A NICE INTEREST SUM.—Massachusetts more than \$25,000,000 of internal revenue the year that ended June 30th., 1865; what she paid for stamps. She paid two-fifths of all that was received from England, which amounted to \$48,132.

Don't BELIEVE IT.—A London journal reports that a private arrangement has been made between the British and American governments for the settlement of the question of claims for damages done our commerce by rebel cruisers.

CURTAILING BUSINESS.—Many of the shoe manufacturers in this State are curtailing their business. Few orders are coming in, and the prospects for the trade, as a whole, are not very favorable.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—Barney M. Springfield has been arrested for killing at Hudson, N. Y., nearly two years ago.

matched the tawny stripes, hung in waves to her waist, and her only ornament was a collar of plain gold about the neck.

ONE DOLLAR. BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Dr
85 Hanover street, Boston, General Age

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XVI.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

NUMBER 48.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY
GORDON M. FISK & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars a year; a discount of twenty-five cents made to those who pay in advance. Six months, \$1; three months, 50 cents. Single copies, five cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Two Dollars a year; a discount of twenty-five cents made to those who pay in advance. Six months, \$1; three months, 50 cents. Single copies, five cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Two Dollars a year; a discount of twenty-five cents made to those who pay in advance. Six months, \$1; three months, 50 cents. Single copies, five cents.

LOCAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PALMER.

ALBERT DUBREIN, Carpenter and Joiner,
and Dealer in Lumber, Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON, Refreshment Saloon. Wed-
dings and parties supplied with Cake and Ice Creams.

ANTIQUE HOUSE, by E. B. Shaw, east of
railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK, Licensed Auctioneer,
Thornfield.

B. H. JOHNSON, Carpenter and Joiner, and
Mover of Buildings.

BLANCHARD & Co., Dealers in Hardware,
Iron, Nails, Carriage Trimmings, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

CALVIN HITCHCOCK, Boot and Shoe Maker
and Repairer, 2 doors east of Central Block.

CYRUS KNOX, Jr., News Room and Sta-
tionery, at the Post Office.

D. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel,
Paints, Oils, and Glass.

E. S. BROWN, Repairer of Watches and
Jewelry. Cross Block.

FOX & HOLBROOK, Dealers in Fresh Fish,
Oysters, Fruit, &c., and agents for various varieties of Meats.

F. J. WASSUM, Merchant Tailor and dealer
in Gent's Furnishing Goods.

G. M. FISK & COMPANY, Job Printers and
agents for Book binding, lithography, Engraving, &c.

H. G. CROSS, Amblytype and Photograph
Rooms, Commercial Block.

HENRY JONES, Barber and Hair Dresser,
opposite the depot.

H. W. MUXER, Merchant Tailor, and
manufacturer of Custom Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY, by J. V. Squier & Co., Fur-
nace street.

JOSEPH F. HOLBROOK, Dealer in Millinery
and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. G. ALLEN, Counselor and Attorney at
Law, Notary Public, and General Insurance Agent.

J. H. BLAIR, Attorney and Counselor at
Law, office in Water's Block, opposite Antique House.

JOHN FEENEY, Eating Saloon, opposite the
depot.

JOHN SHAW, Brick Mason and Plasterer,
Residence at the Antique House.

J. H. THURSTON, Confectionery Store and Bil-
lard Room, Cross Block.

J. S. LOOMIS, Dealer in all kinds of House
Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Caskets.

J. W. THOMPSON, Dealer in Groceries,
Crockery, Provisions, Flour.

JOHN ALLEN, Blacksmith and Horse
Shoer, South Main Street.

KELLOGG & TINKHAM, Dealers in Dry Goods,
Groceries, Ready-made Clothing, Boots & Shoes.

LOOMIS & PAGE, Carriage Makers and
Repairers, at the old stand on N. Smith & Co.

L. DIMOCK, Dealer in Boots and Shoes,
Center Street Palmer House Block.

NASSAWANNO HOUSE, by J. W. Weeks, op-
posite the depot.

NEWTON & Co., Dealers in Groceries, Flour,
Feed, Crockery, Glassware, &c., Nassawanno Block.

N. PIERCE, Manufacturer of Monuments,
Tombs, and other Marble Works.

PELEG BOSWORTH, Millwright and Engin-
eer. Waterfalls surveyed, and power computed.

S. W. SMITH, Dealer in Groceries, Pro-
visions, Flour, &c.

S. G. NEWTON, Deputy Sheriff, for Hamp-
den County.

SMITH & SHAW, Dealers in Dry Goods,
and Groceries, opposite the depot.

S. R. LAWRENCE & Co. will pay the Highest
Market Price for Hides and Skins delivered at their Market.

WM. BARNES & Co., Dealers in Stoves, Tin
Ware, Pipe, &c.

WM. MERRIAM, Currier and Retail Dealer
in all kinds of Leather.

WOOD & ALLEN, Druggists, and dealers in
Medicines and Fancy Articles.

W. W. CROSS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Mil-
linery, Carpets, and Crockery Ware.

WATER.

BYRNS & Co., Staple and Fancy Bakers,
opposite the Hotel, Main Street.

DANIEL HOLDEN, Dentist, dealer in Drugs,
Medicines, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Perfumery, &c.
Agent for the sale of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

D. HOLDEN & SON, Dealers in Boots, Shoes,
Hosiery, Toys, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Tobacco,
Cigars, Fruit, Ice Cream, Confectionery, Oysters, Soda
Water, &c., &c., 217 1/2 Block.

F. J. RICHARDS, Attorney and Counselor

G. C. HOLDEN, Dealer in Fruit, Confection-
ery, Pies, Cakes, Oysters, Ice Cream, Fancy Articles,
and Perfumery of all kinds.

GEO. ROBINSON, Dealer in Hardware, Agri-
cultural and Mechanic Tools, Paints, Oils, and Glass,
Furniture and Wooden Ware. Especial attention given
to Framing Pictures.

G. K. CUTLER, Bookseller and Stationer,
and Dealer in Paper Hangings.

H. O. CARLY, Refreshment Saloon, and
dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Fruit, &c.

J. M. AIKEN, Photographer and dealer in
Rustic and Oval Frames, Albums, &c., Ely's Block.

J. R. LAWTON's is the place to buy Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Valises.

L. C. WHITE & Co., Manufacturers of and
Dealers in every variety of American and Foreign Mar-
ble, Church Stairs.

MRS. A. F. STRICKLAND, Dress and Cloak
Maker. Room opposite the Bank, up stairs.

D. C. MARSH, Dealer in Stoves, and Man-
ufacturer of Tin Ware, &c.

P. D. WILLIS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Gro-
ceries, Boots, Shoes, Flour, Fish, Crockery, &c.

PETER MULLIGAN, Merchant Tailor and
Manufacturer of Custom Clothing, opposite the Bank.

P. H. SAGENDORP, Dealer in Fine Watches
and Jewelry. Agent for Florence Sewing Machines.

S. B. WITHERELL, Dealer in Furnaces and
Stoves, and Tin, Iron and Copper Work.

WM. O. GOULD, Dealer in Millinery of all
kinds. Demond's Block, Main Street, up stairs.

WATER.—A fluid once used as a drink.

THE FARMER.

We farmers are a sort of stuff.
Tyrants have always found too tough,
For them to work up into slaves.
The servile tools of lordly farmers.
These men who till the stubborn soil,
Enlightened and inured to toil,
Cannot be made to quail, or cower.
By traitor's art, or tyrant's power.
They might as well attempt to chain
The west wind in a hurricane,
Make rivers run up hill by lightning,
Or steal a march on kindled lightning.
The great sea serpent, which we read of,
Take by the tail and snap his head off,
The firmament in cloudy nights,
Illume with artificial lights,
With such an apparatus as
Is used for lighting streets with gas,
Or having split the North Pole till it
Divided into bakers' bills;
Make such a blaze as never shone,
And set by the frozen zone,
With clubs assail the Polar Bear,
And drive the master from his lair,
Attack the comets as they run,
With heads of fuel for the sun,
And set by the operation,
Those shining colors of creation,
The milky way, Meadames,
A railway raise to span the skies,
Then make to save Apollo's team,
The solar chariot go by steam.
These things shall tyrants do, and more.
Than we have specified, before
Our cultivators they subdue,
While grass is green or sky is blue.
But this is spinning out sublimity,
As one would cotton yarn for dimity.
We'll therefore break our thread off here
By wishing all a happy year.

THE RIDE ON THE ICE.

A CANADIAN TALE.

Stephen Miller was known to be a villain.
At least he was a drunkard, a gambler, a
Sabbath-breaker, and a very loose man in
general. A tall, dark-eyed man, reckless,
free, and yet generous. Unfaithful to his
marriage vow, a lover of good living, a fast
man in every sense of the word, and gen-
erally written down a rascal.

I had a law-suit with Mr. Miller, and wish-
ed to impeach his testimony. So I called on
the neighbors, one after another, to ascertain
what the feeling was in regard to his truth-
fulness. Being an important case, and one
in which Miller himself was the principal
witness, I desired to find a strong array of
substantial men, and men who knew him well,
to go into court and swear that he was not
to be believed on oath. To my surprise I
found no man willing to give the testimony
I desired. While they were all willing to ac-
knowledge the looseness of his habits, and
the recklessness of his general life, no one
was willing to charge him with being a liar.
On the contrary, they all declared that they
would sooner believe his testimony than that
of many a staid church-going man among
them. I found him universally beloved as a
neighbor. No one had so good a reputation for
being kind in sickness, or so generous to
the needy.

"So you cannot swear to his untruthful-
ness?" I said to Mr. Doane, an old man, up-
on whom I relied near the close of the day.
As there was no hotel in that immediate
neighborhood, he invited me to spend the
night at his house—an invitation which I
gladly accepted. We sat in the twilight on
the wide verandah, and looked out westward
upon the beautiful Connecticut.

"No sir, I cannot. It may seem strange
to you that a man who is known as a drunk-
ard and gambler, should not also be known
as a liar. But were I called to give my tes-
timony, I should swear that a more truthful
man never had dealings with me. His word
is as good as his hand."

"It is a singular anomaly in the character
of the man," I remarked, "that he should be
so dissipated, and yet so kind and truthful.
I can account for this state of things only by
supposing that he has laid his neighbors un-
der obligations to him. It cannot be because
of any intrinsic merit in the man."

"True, sir, true, he has so conducted him-
self that his neighbors are under obligations
to him. But how could a man with no in-
trinsic merits win the hearts of a whole com-
munity. Answer me that, sir!"

"Do you then mean to say he is an hon-
orable man?"

"In many respects yes. He has a warm
heart, with all his faults, and he would soon
to tell a lie, as you would soon to play for
money."

"And yet he has violated the solemn oath
which he took at the marriage altar! I do
not understand it."

"I cannot answer for the vow he took
there, sir. If he has violated it, then it is
a dark spot upon his soul. That dark spot
is there, I do not deny; but I say there are
bright spots, too. All our characters are
mixed more or less, and his perhaps, more
than those of men in general. It is not a
sufficient reason for accusing a man of every
conceivable crime, merely because he is
guilty of some. For the evil that he does, let
him suffer. I do not wish to defend it; but
as I know him to be kind, and truthful, and
generous as well, I shall never become a
party to make him out a villain in those
things wherein I know him to be honest. As
I excuse his faults, so I will defend his vir-
tues."

"Perhaps you are under obligations to him,
among others," I said, not liking the manner
in which the man was spoken of.

"You are quite right, sir; and if
you are not too much occupied with your
business will tell wherein, in a single in-
stance at least."

"I have an abundance of leisure, I assure
you, and shall hear you with pleasure. Only
do you let me say too much in his praise."

"It was certainly in bad taste for me to make
this remark; but I had become disgusted
with hearing so much in praise of a man
whom I firmly believed to be at heart
thoroughly bad.

The old man proceeded as follows:
"You spoke of my being under obligations
to Stephen Miller, and I speak with reference
to that, not to illustrate his truthfulness."
There is nothing what I am about to say
touching his veracity. It covers the question
of obligation, nothing more.

It was eleven years ago, I think, in April
last. As the ice broke up in the Spring, I
had been accustomed to go to the river for
the purpose of fishing. It has been a custom

from my boyhood, the fish always being more
easily taken at that period than at any other;
at least in this particular locality. There is
a distance of four miles here, where the cur-
rent is not rapid, but deep and quiet, having
the characteristics of a lake. And here, as
the ice breaks up, we find it a favorable time
for angling. On the morning alluded to I
went as usual to the river, accompanied by
my daughter—walking yonder now."

"I see," said I.

"She was a mere child then of five years,
and I doted upon her as only a father can
dote upon a child. The current was quite
rapid at that season, and the ice entirely
broken up. Detached pieces were floating by
us constantly. But upon the shore were large
flakes not yet broken away; and out upon
this ice I went to drop my hook into the wa-
ter. In places it had broken entirely away,
so that the water washed the shore; at other
points the ice projected many feet into the
river. It was jagged and very uneven in the
outline, and it being a sunny morning, I re-
member that I stood for some moments en-
joying the rough and rugged scene. Think-
ing it perfectly safe, and wishing to have the
child as near me as possible I arranged a lit-
tle seat for her on a cake of ice which pro-
jected into the stream, but little less than that
which I occupied myself, and a few feet fur-
ther down the river.

"Ah! good morning—good morning! I
see you have the better of me, as usual." Stephen
Miller had come down a few minutes later,
and thus gave me his cordial salutation. "The
early bird catches the worm, you know, but
I have caught nothing as yet. Shall I fish
with you, or go a little above?"

The ice is strong enough for both of us,
no doubt, and as for the changes of luck,
you must judge for yourself, I said.

"We will coax them in company then," he
answered. "I am not a fisherman, as you
very well know, and follow your lead im-
plicitly. If I fish where you fish, I may hope
for luck; if I go anywhere else, I shall go
home, I think."

So we stood quietly at our work for a quar-
ter of an hour or more, talking, in the mean-
time, of things which do not concern you,
and would not in the least interest you. He
had no skill in fishing, and caught nothing,
and though I might claim some degree of
skill, yet my luck that morning was at best
but indifferently good. The water rolled
heavily and strangely by us, hearing its bur-
den of ice. The sun rays flashed from the
flakes, and rested quietly on the mountain's
side, across the stream. There was a wild
enjoyment in this scene, and whatever we
lacked in success, we were in the best of
spirits, and talked constantly. I was so
occupied, indeed, that I had almost forgotten
the child. She was not out of my mind, but
I did not notice her closely; I only glanced
in the direction where she sat sufficiently to
assure myself that she was still upon the seat
which I had arranged for her. I think it
could not have exceeded a quarter of an hour,
when my attention was attracted by her
laughing gleefully, and shouting:

"See! I'm riding, I'm riding! Good-by,
papa; I'm riding!"

And she laughed as joyously as though it
were a carriage in which she sat, and the
force which moved her the kind old family
horse.

"Heavens! was the exclamation of Miller;
the ice has broken, and the child is floating
away!"

The awful truth burst upon me at the same
instant, and I dropped my line and flew to
her assistance. But the child had not given
the warning in season, and now a broad gulf
opened between the cake of ice upon which
she sat, and the shore. To leap the chasm
was impossible, and would have been vain
even had it been possible, as the fragment
which bore her away was only of sufficient
size to sustain her own weight. "Swim I could
not, though doubtless in the desperation of the
moment I should have plunged into the wa-
ter had not Miller superseded the necessity
by plunging in himself. He reached the
flake of ice, but it would not bear any con-
siderable weight aside from what it already
supported. Neither could he reach the child
as she was not sufficiently near the edge of
the ice. I could see the struggle in his own
breast, as it went on in my own. Clinch to
her seat and float with her he could not; and
to sink one side of the flake, so as to roll her
into the water, there to take the chances
with him, was a desperate alternative; es-
pecially so as the water was filled with ice.

The question was soon settled by necessity,
for the ice came down upon him in such form
and power, that he narrowly escaped with his
own life, and would have inevitably been
swept under, but for the help which I was
able to render him from the shore.

So my child rode away on its frail boat of
ice, out into the strong current—out among
the moving flakes of ice—out into the wa-
terfall of death—and yet exulted as she went.
Poor little one! she did not know the perils
that environed her, or the pains that were
rending my heart, as I saw her move into
that terrible danger.

Is there no boat here—can we not save
her? I said in agony.

"No boat is here, and no boat could live in
this current and ice if there were," said Mil-
ler.

Can we not save her?
"We can and will save her," said Miller,
with a look which I had never seen him wear
before, and which had more of the reveren-
tial than I have often seen. "Do you believe
in God, Mr. Doane?" and he pointed calmly
towards heaven with his finger. "Heaven
will not let the sweet little angel perish!"

The man was not then what he is now;
but he was such then that I knew these words
to be the inspiration of the occasion, and I
knew that they came from his heart. And
he said them in such a tone of confidence,
that the effect upon myself was electrical. I
felt that I was in the presence of my superior
as well in trust, as calmness in the hour of
peril.

And I was very clam. A new spirit seem-
ed to come over me. I relied implicitly upon
the man who could exhibit such heroism as
to peril his life for my child, and who could
utter such trusting words, when all seemed
hopeless. I have never seen a calmer hap-
pier man than I saw in the one which suc-
ceeded.

It was two miles down the river to the rap-
ids, and in the two miles there was only

he strong, deep current. The river made a
detour in the right, leaving a wide strip of
woodland along upon the shore where we
stood.

"Walk along the shore as fast as she floats,"
said Miller. "I will go for help, and you
need not fear but I will return in time, and
she shall be rescued. Go with a good heart,
away; and do not speak to her unless neces-
sary to keep her from moving."

The river was not so wide but that I could
hear her when she spoke, or to be heard, if I
found it necessary to speak. Rather, I should
say, that she did not float so far away from
the shore as to make conversation impossi-
ble.

And what a walk was that which I took
along the rough margin of the river, on that
bright spring morning! I disobeyed the in-
junction not to speak to her so far as to ex-
plain, at a favorable point, when she was
quite near the shore, that if she moved she
would be drowned.

And so an hour passed away, and we reached
the rapids. Here a ledge of rocks made
out into the stream for a few feet, and be-
yond stood a detached boulder by itself, close
beside which the current swept by deep and
strong; and on this boulder stood Miller.
He had reached it by means of a single tim-
ber, which by the help of neighbors, he had
succeeded in swinging over the small portion
of the river which separated it from the main
ledge. And I stood upon the shore to watch
the issue of life and death. I desired to stand
by his side but he almost sternly forbade.
If she could be saved, he would save her—
and as I had learned to believe in his cool-
ness and skill more than in my own, I stood
with the anxious group on shore, while the
ice floated into the rapids.

For a mile below us there was a rocky
rapid, though still an unbroken current, and
then a foaming, boiling of the river into
which, if she went, there was not the slight-
est possibility of escape. If she passed Mil-
ler, therefore, she was lost to all human ap-
pearance. True, she might outride the rapids
but she could not survive the gulf.

Nearer and nearer came the frail ice boat,
bearing directly upon the rock on which Mil-
ler stood. There was no evidence of excite-
ment on his part; and as the little one came
within a few feet of him, he spoke faintly
and encouragingly—answered, though only
by the sobs of the child. There was no heavy
roaring of waters and we could hear no thun-
der of the rapids. And all seemed working
so favorably—the flake of ice coming so di-
rectly towards the rock, as though it would
land its precious freight directly into his arms.
But just as we were ready to shout our thank-
fulness, the flake veered suddenly with the
current, and was swept over the rapids!

In an instant, the feeling was one of hor-
ror. We were frozen to the spot—paralyzed
by the utter hopelessness of rescue, and the
awful fate to which the child now hastened.
There was a terrible sudden spring of Miller
towards the pole which lay beside him, with
nose and arms outstretched, as though he were
ready to catch her in his arms.

Oh, that I had been there!—I could, I
could save her!

The words were unjust but were uttered
in the awful disappointment of the moment.
"You!"

He paused to say so much as he passed me—
untidily, but with an injured look which
I shall never forget; then he was away again.
I stood stupefied with horror while the child
floated rapidly down the accelerated current.
At this point there was a bend in the river.
After leaving us for a little distance, it came
back around some tall elms which grew upon
its margin. Running hurriedly across the
narrow neck of land, Miller climbed one of
the elms and fastened a rope to one of the
branches. I saw him perched upon one of
the limbs which grew out over the water, mo-
tionless—calm—with something in the ex-
pression of his countenance which I had felt
at first.

The child was carried away by the current,
and then swept back again, nearer and
nearer, the shore, till she passed, from our sight,
by intervening rocks. In a moment she
appeared again below them, and only a few
rods above the tree which Miller had climbed.
I know not why it was but I looked on very
calmly. I saw him slip the rope a little fur-
ther from the body of the tree, then nearer,
evidently gauging it, to bring it in range with
the child. Then he slid down to the surface
of the water, and fastened it around his
shoulders, leaving his arms free. And the
child was floating into his arms. I felt that
could be no mistake; and I thanked heaven,
even while she was in the current, that it had
spared me my child, through the courageous
efforts of a noble man.

He took her as safely and as softly from
the ice as though she had been an angel as
he almost seemed to me in that moment; and
climbing the rope, he came down and placed
her in my arms, the tears standing in his
eyes, and his whole form for the first time
trembling like a leaf in the breeze, but with
only these words, "Sweet little child, how
kindly Providence floated her into my arms!"
said Mr. Miller.

CAUSE OF THE BLUE COLOR OF THE SKY.
It is generally supposed that the blue color
of the sky is due to moisture in our atmos-
phere, and the idea seems to be confirmed by
the intensity of the color during the moist
weather of summer, when compared with the
sky of the more dry weather of winter. It
has recently been shown by Professor Cooke
of Cambridge, in a paper read to the Ameri-
can Academy of Arts and Sciences, that this
view is correct. He has found by means of
a spectroscopic, a very delicate instrument of
analysis, by which the most minute sub-
stances, even when at a distance, can be de-
tected, that the aqueous vapor of the atmos-
phere absorbs most powerfully the yellow and
red rays emanating from the sun, leaving the
blue rays to be transmitted, and thus ac-
counting for the color of the sky. The instru-
ment also proved that these rays by the water,
and not to repeated reflections from the sur-
face of an infinity of drops, as has been
supposed.

What is worse than hen stealing?
Ans.—A cock robin (robbing.)

HE BREATHED FOR HER A PRAYER.

He saw her at the altar stand,
And by another's side;
He saw another clasp her hand,
And claim her for his bride.
The pale wreath gleamed upon her brow,
Once he had twined such there;
He heard her speak the perjured vow,
But breathed for her a prayer.

He moved a stranger mid the throng,
He led her to the dance;
Reproach dwelt not upon his tongue,
Disdain not in his glance.
He spoke of many a foreign land—
Disguise he would not wear;
He placed a ring within her hand,
And breathed for her a prayer.

He left the hall—a change came o'er
Her spirit's sight at last,
She knew thenceforth her lover's word—
The gift in days long past;
She shrieked—she fell—the bridal veil
Waved o'er her early bier,
Yet none have heard his after tale,
Who breathed for her a prayer.

A GLOBE OF GOLD.

Mr. John Calvin Moss of England, has
started a new theory respecting the centre of
the earth. He believes that the interior of
our globe, instead of being a vast fiery ocean,
is a solid mass of gold and platinum! Gold
and platinum, he argues, are the heaviest
substances, and in the cooling of the earth
would naturally sink from the surface towards
the centre. One-fifth of the earth may there-
fore be composed of these metals—a globe
four or five inches thick. Just think of it!
What a pile of money! Enough to pay Uncle
Sam's debt, and give us all a million a
piece. How provident in nature to establish
such a sinking fund, and how providential
that it should be discovered just now, when
we need it so much to pay off our national
debt!

"Certainly," says Mr. Moss, with becoming
gravity, "no safer place for such a deposit
could be found, than the heart of the earth."
But we hope he does not imagine it is safe
there! Just let our oil borers get a hint of
his theory, and old mother earth will be bored
as she never was before. That will tear her
very heart out. The company that proposed
to run a canal under all the oil wells, and
drain off the whole at one swoop, will un-
doubtedly relinquish that enterprise, and
strike straight for the earth's center. Petrol-
eum will be nowhere. The "Great Central
Golden Globe Company," will be immedi-
ately organized—ten thousand million shares at
one dollar a share. Just let us get at that
great central globe, and gold will be a drug
in the market. Greenbacks will go up to
two hundred per cent. premium, and Uncle
Sam will be in funds.

WORK A BLESSING.

Many young men have fathers that are
well off, and they have no ambition, and no
particular prospect. They scorn a trade. A
man that is well born for trade is very well
born for a soldier. Thousands of parents,
who, by industry, have gained a position
which enables them to destroy their children,
take the surest means of accomplishing their
destruction by encouraging them in idleness,
and allowing them as they grow up to feel
that it is disgraceful to work at whatever
manual labor best suits his talents, no matter
if his father is a minister, or a lawyer, or
a senator, or the President of the United States.
Many young men are looking forward upon
life with the general idea that they are going
to enjoy themselves. They are provided with
all the needful physical comforts and they
mean to be happy. They have no trade.
They slight their profession. Their whole
governing principle in life is shirk anything
like work; and they expect to have enjoy-
ment without industry. But no one in this
world will be happy who violates the funda-
mental law of industry. You must work if
you are going to be a happy man. I know
you think it is hard, but if God had meant
that you should be a butterfly, you would
have been born a butterfly. And as you were
not born a moth or a miller, but a man, you
must accept the conditions of your manhood.
And if there is one principle that is more
important at the very threshold of life than
another, it is that man is born to work.—H.
W. Beecher.

HOW MEN "BUST UP."

Men with unassuming wives never fail.
It is the husbands of such women as Mrs.
Dash and Lady Brilliant, who find them-
selves face to face with the sheriff, and certain
mysterious documents, adorned with red tape
and wafers big enough for target exercise.
The desire of a New York feminine is to out-
shine her neighbors—not in mental acquire-
ments, but in gingerbread ornaments and
gold-edged cut-scuttles. If Mrs. Dash gets
up a game supper—woodcock stuffed with
gold dust—Lady Brilliant takes the wind out
of her sails by getting up another, in which
the prevailing dish will be birds of paradise
swimming in gravy made of melted pearls.
It is this rivalry, and not "dabbling in rail-
road stock," that brings ruination to the fast
men of Wall Street. The "ill-fortune" of
which they complain, is no more or less than
a brainless wife. If they would come back
to happiness, they should direct their atten-
tion, not to the fluctuation of the stock market
but the ruinous absurdities of their own fire-
side. Thousand dollar repeals don't pay while
the merchant who purchases hundred dol-
lar handkerchiefs for a "duck of a wife,"
should not wonder if the time eventually
comes when a "goose of a husband" lacked
shirts, and was but ill supplied with pants.

A QUERY.—If four cats, with sixteen legs
each, water fourteen rats, with forty-two legs
each, while a man is saying Jack Robinson, how
many legs must eight rats have to get away
from the same number of cats in two min-
utes, due allowance being made for tare and
tret?

Why does a lady wear fur around her
neck? Ans.—Because she does not like to
leave her chin chilly.

Our young women used to be merry, but
now they are all stayed.

Why is a dog's tail a great novelty?
Ans.—Because no one ever saw it before.

Dogs are funny creatures. There's a
great deal of wagging about them.

THE FIRST BABY.

By the Rev. Mr. S. W. B. to C. G.,
only daughter, etc. "No cards." Why
didn't you say so baby? I have one of those
interesting animals at my house. It came
when it rained, dark as pitch, and my um-
brella at the store, no car running. The
doctor lived five miles due west, and the
nurse six miles due east, and when I got
home to the bosom of my family the con-
densed milkman was at the next door. It
is a funny little chip, that baby, Solferino
color, and the length of a Bologna sausage.
Crust? I guess not! Um, um; it com-
menced chasing me down the pathway of life
just when muslin, linen and white flannel
were the highest they had been since Adam
built a house for Mrs. Eve's chickens—Doc-
tor charged two dollars a squirt, four dollars
a grunt, and on account of scarcity of rain in
the country, take what is left in a man's
pocket, no discount for cash, and send bill
for balance, January 1st. A poor little thing
is that baby; a speck of rose like a wart,
head as bald as a squash, and no place to hitch
a waterfall; a mouth just suited to come the
gum game and chew milk. Oh, crackee, you
should hear her sing. I have bumped it,
stuffed my fur cap down its throat, given it
the smoothing iron to play with, but that lit-
tle red lamb that looks as if it couldn't hold
blood enough to keep a musketo from faint-
ing, persists in yelling like a thunder. It
shows a great disposition to swallow its fat;
and the other day they dropped down its
throat, and all that prevented their going
clear through, was the crook of its elbows.
It stopped its muscle, and I was happy one
and a half minutes. It's a pleasant thing to
have a baby in the house—one of your bel-
lyache kind. Think of the pleasures of a
father, in dishabille, trembling in the mid-
night hour, with his warm feet upon a square
yard of cold oil cloth, dropping paregoric in
a tin spoon by moonlight; somebody thump-
ing on the door, wife of your bosom shout-
ing horry, and the baby yelling till the fresco
drops from the ceiling. It's a nice time to
think of dress coats, pants, ties and white
kids. Shades of departed cocktails what
comfort, what a picture for an artist in plas-
ter of Paris. Its mother says the darling is
troubled with wind on the stomach; it beats
all the wind instruments you ever heard. I
have to get up in the cold while the milk
warms; it uses the bottle. I have a cradle
with the representation of a miraculous
soothing syrup bottle on the dashboard.
I tried to stop its breath the other night, but
it was no go; I rocked it so hard that I mis-
ed the stars, and sent it slap clear across the
room, upsetting a jar of preserves. It didn't
make any noise, then, oh, no! It's mother
says only wait until it gets bleached, (it's
been vaccinated) and old enough to crawl
around and feed on pins. Yes, I'm going to
wait.

Wont it be delightful? John run
for the doctor, sis, has felt into the slop-pail,
and is choking with a potato skin;

Is frankness a virtue our President is an exceedingly virtuous man. He speaks freely to those who call on him, giving his opinions without reserve. It is seldom that a President opens his heart and mind so unreservedly. Great statesmen are cautious and wary in the expression of their opinions, but Mr. Johnson may be an exception to the general rule, and embrace superior statesmanship with extraordinary frankness. The majority of people will applaud this openness of expression, while there will be few to condemn.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has on two occasions declared that he shall not be a candidate for re-election by any party. He says if he can reunite the sisterhood of States the measure of his ambition will be full, and he shall make his best bow to a successor in office. We hope President Johnson's case is not like the man we know of, who got up in town meeting and stated that he did not wish to be elected to any office. "Don't be frightened," piped a voice at the other end of the hall, "nobody is going to vote for you!"

We get interesting and important news from South America. The Government of Peru concluded, on Dec. 5th, an offensive and defensive alliance with Chili, and both contracting powers having ratified the alliance, it was solemnly proclaimed at Lima, on Jan. 14. On the same day, the Government of Peru issued a declaration of war against Spain. The Peruvian fleet at once sailed southward to join the naval forces of Chili. The whole blockading fleet of Spain had been concentrated in the port of Valparaiso, and an attack upon that city was expected.

LAST Monday was the birth day of the late President Lincoln, and the occasion was observed by Congress with memorial services in the House of Representatives, George Bancroft, the historian, delivering an address. In attendance were the President, all the heads of departments, both civil and military, foreign ministers and members of congress. The hall and galleries were crowded, no one being admitted without a ticket. After prayer by the chaplain of the House, Vice President Foster introduced the Hon. George Bancroft in an eloquent and thrilling address. Mr. Bancroft recited his oration principally from memory. He spoke with much precision, and frequently with nervous and striking emphasis. The delivery of the oration occupied exactly two hours and a half. It gave a historical account of the causes which led to the Rebellion, and the great part which President Lincoln took in its suppression. He alluded to the position taken by foreign powers during the war, censuring England and complimenting Russia. He also said: "The Republic of Mexico must rise again." The orator was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address.

THE CONCORD BANK ROBBERIES ARRESTED.—The police detectives of Boston have at length ferreted out and arrested the robbers of the Concord Bank, and recovered \$196,000 of the stolen bonds. The bank was robbed Sept. 25th, and from that time the police have been gradually working up the case. The robbers were Harry Howard and Charlie Adams, both notorious counterfeiters. Other parties were receivers of the stolen bonds, and through them the robbers were traced. Adams says that they were eighty nights in fitting keys to the doors of the bank, and when everything was ready, Adams coolly entered the bank, after the cashier had left, locked the door on the inside and then made a quick thing of the robbery. Meantime Howard was watching outside in a buggy. Adams packed up the bonds in a bundle and walked out of the village with his booty. He was found near Camden, N. J., where a large amount of the bonds were discovered. Howard has probably left the country. One Kinney is held with Adams for being concerned in the robbery.

DEATH OF BISHOP FITZPATRICK.—John B. Fitzpatrick, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Boston, died at his residence in that city at twenty minutes before 7 o'clock, Tuesday morning. Bishop Fitzpatrick has been broken in health for some years past, and several times has been thought to be past recovery. On the 24th of March 1884, he was consecrated as Bishop of the Diocese of Boston, and entered upon the duties of his office as the successor of Bishop Fenwick, then in ill health, who died Aug. 11th, 1884. He was 58 years old, and is succeeded in office by Rev. John J. Williams, appointed coadjutor Bishop a few days since.

POLITICAL FIGHT.—A general fight occurred at Sulphur Springs, in Williamson county, Southern Illinois, a few days since, resulting from a political discussion. Three men were shot dead, and two severely wounded. Several others were badly beaten with sticks and stones.

INVASION OF CANADA.—It is intimated that the 17th of March, St. Patrick's Day, has been selected as the auspicious time for an invasion of Canada by the Fenians. The Canadian authorities are concentrating strong bodies of troops at central points near the frontier.

CLOSED.—All the distilleries in Huron County, Ohio, except one, have been closed by the Government, for alleged violations of the revenue law. The inspectors had previously been under arrest, under the charge of sanctioning the violation.

VALENTINES.—The Valentine business is about played out. This year comparatively few of these mischievous have been sent through the mails, and a great annoyance from disgusting caricatures has been removed. It always was a silly custom to send valentines, and all sensible people will rejoice at the discontinuance of the practice.

AFRAID OF A SHADOW.—President Johnson affects to be afraid that suffrage in the hands of colored men will result in a war of races and in a terrible calamity to the late slaves. A delegation of colored men called upon him last week for the purpose of expressing their views upon the suffrage question and getting the President's opinions. Fred. Douglass spoke for the delegation and said—

"You are placed in a position where you have the power to bless or blast our whole race. Your predecessor placed in our hands the sword to assist in saving the nation, and we do hope you will favorably regard the placing in our hands the ballot with which to save ourselves."

In his reply the President said—

"That if the colored man could find no Moses to lead him out of bondage, he would be that Moses and lead them to the land of promise and liberty; but he was not willing, under the circumstances, to adopt a policy which would lead to the shedding of their blood and the sacrifice of their lives. He believed it the policy which some are persisting in at present would result in great danger to the colored man. He stated the evil result which would accrue by forcing the principle of the extension of suffrage upon the people of either this District or a State in opposition to the expressed will of the majority. At the conclusion of the President's remarks, Fred. Douglass said he would have to refer the great question to the people. The President responded, saying that he had great faith in the people."

Now, does the President really believe that the granting of suffrage to freedmen would lead to the shedding of their blood and the sacrifice of their lives? President Lincoln conferred upon the slaves a greater boon than suffrage, namely, Freedom, in the midst of the rebellion, and he was not afraid their blood would be shed or their lives sacrificed thereby. Cannot, therefore, President Johnson give them the lesser right of suffrage, in a time of peace, and when they are under the protection of military power? The fearful danger which the President sees is but a shadow that would vanish with the right of suffrage conferred upon the Freedmen.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR VERDICT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE TO MARRY.—In the Supreme Court of New York, Corneilia A. Wiggin has recovered a verdict of \$5000 damages in an action brought against Wm. A. Russell, he having failed to fulfill an engagement to marry her as he agreed to. The engagement to marry was made, according to the complaint, in August, 1883. The plaintiff was then a dressmaker in the village of Sing Sing, and the defendant was one of the inspectors of State Prisons. He became acquainted with her while in that town engaged in his official business. The marriage was to take place the following November. It was afterward postponed from time to time at his request, until the month of February, 1885, when he, without any notice to her, married another lady. Several letters of his addressed to her, of a very affectionate nature, were read on the trial. He was at the time of writing these letters to the plaintiff, a widower. After abandoning the plaintiff, and marrying a second wife, he lived a year or two in the married state, when she died likewise. Recently he has married a third time, but all this time he has refused to acknowledge the rights of the plaintiff. On the trial the defendant failed to appear either in person or by an attorney.

JUVENILE BLOPMENT.—A few weeks since a lad named Wm. Wells, 14 years of age, and a girl of 15 summers, named Mary Burke, both residents of Baltimore, took it into their heads to get married, leaving their parents and going to Washington. They were at length found by the police and taken back to their parents. Young Wells was engaged in selling newspapers, and his wife was aiding to gain a subsistence by playing her needle. They both stated that they were contented with their lot, and were making themselves a comfortable living; but as it was the desire of their parents that they should return home, they would cheerfully do so, and departed with the officers.

INDIVIDUAL COST FOR SUSTAINING THE CURRENCY.—The following estimate, founded upon the last United States census, has been made of the probable amount which it costs the individual members of the different churches in this country to sustain them: A Baptist or Methodist, \$2.40; a Presbyterian, \$3; a Congregationalist, \$10; a Roman Catholic, \$14; an Episcopalian, \$18; a Reformed Dutch, \$22; a Unitarian, \$25.

SHOCKING DEATH.—A little son of Joseph Moore, of Rockdale, Northbridge, was learning upon an elevator, the other day, at a mill where his father and mother were working, when he fell from the top of the elevator and crashed to death between the elevator and the timbers of the second floor, there being only sufficient room for the platform to pass up easily. The body was almost cut in twain.

FROZE HIS FEET.—During the late intense cold weather an inmate man living in the St. John suburbs, Quebec, left his house in the morning to attend mass, and returned home being the whole time with naked feet. When he returned, his wife thought he had on heavy boots, from the peculiar noise his hard frozen feet produced on the floor. The limbs will probably have to be amputated.

WAGES REDUCED.—There has recently been a reduction of about twenty per cent. in the wages of workmen at the boot and shoe manufacturing in Stoughton and Melrose. The reduction being made in regard to the factories, because of the dullness of the market. The hands, as a general thing, continue work at the reduced wages.

BAD FOR CONNECTICUT.—One-twelfth of the marriages made in Connecticut are finally dissolved by divorces. The old Puritans who founded that State would be astonished, could they hear of such scandalous conduct among their successors. We think there must be some exaggeration in the statement, which has a strange sound.

A BROKEN HEART HEALER.—A breach of promise suit was tried in Wilkesbarre, Pa., last week, which attracted much attention. The plaintiff was an attractive lady, 23 years of age, named Bradley, and the defendant a well-to-do widower of 62 years, named Reynolds. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the lady for \$24,000, the whole amount claimed.

GOING TO RET-LIATE.—It is given out by the Canadian officials that if the Reciprocity Treaty is allowed to expire without some arrangement being made in regard to the fisheries, there will be serious trouble in that direction. They will not allow us to prosecute that business beyond the points designated in former treaties.

The New York World says that city is no place for poor people. Rent and living are so high that none but the well-to-do can enjoy any of the comforts or even necessities of life.

APPOINTMENT OF A REBEL.—A female clerk has just received an appointment in the Internal Revenue Bureau, who was in the Treasury Department of the rebel states until the fall of Richmond.

PRAYED FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—An officer of the regular army states that on Sunday last, at a leading Protestant church in Richmond, the clergyman prayed so vehemently for Jeff. Davis that the Union soldiers who were present left the place in disgust.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN VERGENNES, VT.—On Saturday last a fire broke out in the dwelling of William Joslyn, in Vergennes, Vt., and before the flames could be subdued eight buildings were consumed, and twelve families turned out of doors.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.—Mr. Boutwell of Mass., has presented in the House the petition of Thankful Southwick and others, of Massachusetts, asking for an amendment to the Constitution so as to prevent any person obtaining the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or sex.

THE SHAW MONUMENT.—Of the \$25,000 to be raised for the erection of an equestrian monument of Col. Robert G. Shaw of the 54th colored regiment, Mass., Volunteers, \$12,000 have already been voluntarily subscribed, and it is thought the committee will soon secure the whole amount.

REVENUE MATTERS.—It may not be generally known that the receipts from internal revenue are not received at the office of the Commissioner, but deposited by Collectors with those National Banks designated as depositories of public money, and certificates of deposit forwarded to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN WORCESTER.—A large meeting was held in Worcester Saturday evening to inaugurate measures for the erection of a suitable monument to those citizens of that place who have died in the army and navy during the war. The feeling manifested was strongly in favor of immediate action in the matter.

INTERESTING TO BRANDY DRINKERS.—French brandy is made in New York by Dayton & Co., for \$2.50 per gallon and sold for from \$10, to \$15 per gallon. The chief elements are "Cologne spirit, oil of cognac and neutral." Such are the facts adduced in a case before the U. S. Court at Albany. Nice stuff to drink, that French brandy.

THE OLDEST MAN DEAD.—Joseph Crede, of Caledonia, Wis., died Jan. 27th, at the remarkable age of one hundred and forty-one years. He was born near the city of Detroit, Mich., in the year 1725, as shown by the records of the Catholic Church of that city. He was the oldest man in the world, and lived to a greater age than was ever reached by any man in this country.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—During the late severe storm in Minnesota, a young man, engaged in teaching school in the town of Viola, Olmsted county, started to go to his home, about six miles distant. He did not arrive home that night, and in the morning inquiry for him resulted in the discovery of his body frozen stiff, leaning in an easy attitude against a fence, in sight of a house, and within a mile of home.

DISCLAIMS ANY SUCH TALK.—Senator Dixon disclaims having had anything to do with the publication of the Associated Press dispatch containing an account of his conversation with the President. He gives out that he merely listened to what the President had to say, and that the President alone is responsible for the publication of the dispatch.

A LEGLESS SKATER.—One of the latest manifestations of the triumph of genius was the other day given on the Fifth Avenue, New York, skating pond, where a young man without legs of his own, but having a pair of artificial limbs, appeared to be enjoying himself as well as anybody on skates. He seemed as swift and graceful as any skater on the pond, meeting with no accident whatever.

TWENTY-SEVEN CHILDREN DROWNED.—The bodies (Ohio) of twenty-seven children, who were drowned in the reservoir at Celina, in that State, on Wednesday last, they were attending school in the vicinity of the reservoir, and at noon all the scholars but two—twenty-seven in number—went on the ice to slide, when it broke with them, the whole party drowning before help could reach them.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT RUSSELL, MASS.—FOUR MEN INJURED.—The boiler in the tannery of E. B. Hull & Co., situated in Russell, Mass., collapsed its flues Thursday morning, severely injuring one of the workmen and wounding several others. At the time of the accident the steam was not used, and a pressure of 165 pounds had accumulated, which caused the explosion, the boiler being old and unsafe for a pressure of more than 80 pounds. Peter Joyce, David B. Stearns, George S. Brewster and H. L. Scott were wounded, the former severely.

THE ENGLISH PRIZE RING.—A prize fight for two thousand dollars took place on the 16th of January, a few miles from London, England; between two pugilists named Rooke, and Ryall, which lasted two hours and fifty-six minutes; but only thirteen rounds were fought during that time, owing to the fall of a drenching rain and the muddy state of the ground. The fight was finally adjourned to the 22nd of February. The men suffered more from cold and mud than blows, and were nearly chilled to death when taken from the ring.

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR.—An incident of the recent destruction of the steamer Miami at the mouth of the Arkansas river, by the explosion of her boiler, is thus related by an eye witness:

"The most sickening sight was the burning of two of the soldiers of the 3d regulars, who for disorderly and unruly conduct, were tied up by the thumbs to the jackstays, a little before the explosion. The dreadful accident carried off the lieutenant commanding and all the non-commissioned officers, and those men who escaped death by fire or steam had jumped overboard; so that there was no one near to obey the call of the poor fellows, which could be heard above the noise of the crashing timbers, nor to assist their frantic efforts to unloose the cords that bound them. Tied securely, they waited in terror and dismay until the flames had burned the deck from under them, and then fell a prey to the devouring element."

A VARIETY OF THINGS.—Our snow fell like a dream last Sabbath, and those who went out sleighing in the morning, came back on bare ground in the afternoon. A hard rain set in Sunday night which continued till Monday evening, removing every vestige of snow and breaking up the ice in the streams. It rained again, powerfully, Wednesday night, closing with a display of thunder and lightning. The weather turned a short cold Thursday morning, bringing a severely cold day, followed by a better night. Friday morning the mercury was down to zero.

A strange omen has occurred on the battlefield of Gettysburg. A spring, hitherto known as a sulphur spring, has entirely changed its properties and become a spring of healing waters. It is now visited by thousands, to partake of its waters.

The man who is reported to have assaulted Senator Wade with a knife a while ago, comes out and denies any such thing, stating that the Senator manufactured the item out of whole cloth.

A nice school teacher at Orange Center, Vt., has been acquitted on a complaint made against her for punishing a boy, and the district has made her a present of a solid set of silver spoons. The name of that school teacher is Miss, Eliza Batchelder.

Gentlemen occupying confidential relations with the President assert that there will be changes in the Cabinet within two days. There are rumors that Mr. Bancroft will succeed Mr. Seward.

The career of C. W. Simpson, hailing from Waterville, Me., as a higanist and aviator, is narrated at length in the St. Cloud (Minn.) Democrat. A Mrs. Hubbard, an amiable and respected widow lady worth some property, is his victim.

Ketchum, the forger, is officiating as a clerk at Sing Sing Prison, and not making shoes as has been stated by the papers.

Three hundred North Carolinians were tortured upon Mrs. Towne of Belcher town, on the 29th ult., was successful, and the lady is recovering. The operation was mutually performed by Drs. Calkins of Thorndike, Thompson of Belcher town and Taylor of Amherst. An operation of that magnitude is rarely successful.

On Friday last, Gen. H. E. Reed, of the late Confederate army, was arrested at Louisville, Ky., upon the charge of treason. He gave \$19,000 bonds to appear on the 25th of February, the first day of the United States Court.

The cattle plague in England is still on the increase. The number of fresh cases reported in Great Britain during the week was 10,041, against 9,243 and 9,121 in the two preceding weeks.

Another Massachusetts clergyman, Rev. W. K. Hall, has been "called" to San Francisco to preach there for one year as a candidate for the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, old school.

Another Western river steamboat has been bursted, but as only 81 persons were killed and but 11 wounded, little is thought of the accident, for which nobody is to blame.

A. B. Wilson, inventor of the sewing-machine which made him a millionaire, left North Adams some fifteen years ago, forlorn and shabby, with his pack and his dinner on his back, and with scarcely a dime in his pocket.

The widow of Stonewall Jackson writes that she is not destitute, but at the same time is willing to receive voluntary contributions made as testimonials of love and gratitude toward her "noble husband."

The Government of England, at the instance of the Spanish Consul-General, has detained a Peruvian vessel suspected of being involved to make war upon Spain under the Chilean flag.

The entire debt of the State of New Hampshire is four millions two hundred fifty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy dollars.

An enterprising youth in Michigan wants the President to hang Jeff Davis, and asks for the glass eye of the traitor for a marble.

Canadian horses are coming into this country in droves in anticipation of the 25th per cent. duty that goes into effect again next month.

A boy's idea of having a tooth drawn may be summed up as follows: "The doctor hives fast on to me, pulled his best and just before it killed me, the tooth came out."

When the body of King Leopold of Belgium was on exhibition after his death, his face was painted and enamelled to improve its appearance.

During the cold snap of last month, the barometer attained the greatest elevation ever known in the United States.

A lady's dressing table is perhaps called a toilet because it is there that most of her toil is generally performed.

Government are doing more to assist poor whites at the South than to assist poor blacks.

The U. S. Supreme Court has ordered that the test liquor case from this State be assigned for argument on the 19th inst.

Mr. J. Davis is very irritable and peevish. Thinking, perhaps, of his own folly, and of his former glory and his latter end.

Bushwhacking still continues in Missouri, if we are to credit dispatches on that subject from St. Louis.

The Supreme Court of West Virginia has decided that attorneys are not required to take the oath.

Mrs. Day recently gave birth to three children in Indiana. Verily, who can tell what a Day will bring forth.

New vegetables are to be found in the markets of Savannah and Charleston. We can beat them in ice.

A young woman who went to buy a sewing machine blushing requested to see one with a feller.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

SOLD OUT.—Walter C. Green has sold his bowling saloon to Gilbert S. Green.

CALVIN HITCHCOCK has dissolved his connection with Mr. Dimock, and opened a shoe-maker's shop in the east end of the JOURNAL block, where he formerly carried on business.

MANUFACTURING.—J. P. Shaw, in connection with his clothing store, will commence the manufacture of sale and custom clothing on the first of March. Daniel Mulvihill will have charge of that department.

WARREN.—George H. Gilbert of Ware, the celebrated manufacturer of balnear skirts and flannels, has bought a water power at West Warren, intending to put up a mill there the present year.

CLOTHES THIEF.—A vagabond, who was seen about our streets Monday, stole twenty dollars worth of clothing in the evening from the clothes-line of S. R. Lawrence. He was seen to take the owl train Monday night with his booty.

STREET NAMES.—The new street opened by the Straw Shop is christened Pine street, in honor of the venerable Pine tree standing at the corner of that and Thorndike street. The street surveyed and staked out from Main to Pine street will be named Knox street, in honor of the late Col. Knox.

TOBACCO STORE.—Thayer & Dodge have opened their store in the Nassawanno block, and have on hand a choice supply of cigars, tobacco, snuff, and every kind of article used by chews, smokers, and snuffers, which they sell at wholesale or retail. They have also commenced the manufacture of cigars.

BELCHERTOWN.—The operation for ovariotomy upon Mrs. Towne of Belcher town, on the 29th ult., was successful, and the lady is recovering. The operation was mutually performed by Drs. Calkins of Thorndike, Thompson of Belcher town and Taylor of Amherst. An operation of that magnitude is rarely successful.

BRIMFIELD.—A few days ago, as Charles Collins of Brimfield and Isacher Cummings of Warren were sawing down a tree in Abner Nutting's woods, it lodged on another tree, and in chopping down the latter, both suddenly fell, a limb striking both men, stunning Mr. Collins and fracturing the leg of Mr. Cummings. This is the second time this winter that Mr. Collins has narrowly escaped with his life while falling trees.

GREELY'S AMERICAN CONFLICT.—A. N. Jenne is canvassing this and several neighboring towns for subscriptions to Greeley's American Conflict, which is considered to be the most complete and perfect history of the Rebellion and the causes that led to it, that has been written. Volume first is now ready for delivery and the second volume will be ready sometime next summer. The work can only be obtained through agents.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—Prof. Gunning of Boston proposes to give a course of six lectures, on Geology in this village, commencing next Wednesday evening. The first will be free, after which tickets for the course will be \$1 each. Prof. Gunning is delivering a course of lectures in Ware, Warren and Brookfield, which are well attended, and are pronounced deeply interesting. We trust our citizens will avail themselves of this opportunity to learn something more than they now know of the earth and its wonderful formation.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young man named Bacon, of Palmer, last week passed several counterfeit \$5's on the New Ipswich Bank, N. H., in Stafford. He was arrested before getting out of the place, and last Saturday was brought before Justice Cushman who required him to give bonds in the sum of \$150 for his appearance to a higher court. Bacon says he bought the bills of a man in Palmer for fifty cents on a dollar. His prompt confession, which was thought might lead to the arrest of the vendor of the spurious currency, influenced the Justice in requiring so small bonds, which will undoubtedly be forfeited.

MONSIEUR.—Sanford Fuller of Monson has brought a suit against Albert K. Homer of the same town for defamation of character, laying damages at \$10,000. Fuller alleges that Mr. Homer has reported that he, Fuller, was making preparations to fail, thereby greatly injuring his credit. Messrs. Merrick & Fay are manufacturing thousands of straw hats for the southern market. They are all trimmed and ready for wear when leaving the shop. The style of ladies' hats for next summer is changed from that of last year. The crown and rim more resemble the straw hat, usually worn by gentlemen. The friends and neighbors of Lucius Peck, to the number of thirty or forty, started Wednesday evening with wooden ware, consisting of boxes, brooms, flour-sifters, mop-handles, clothes-pins, tooth-sticks, cradles (Peck has had no occasion for the last five years to use one) and numerous other articles intending to celebrate and convalesce. With high hopes of a jolly good time the visitors on arriving at Mr. Peck's met with a "Peck of trouble." No such couple occupied the house during the day or evening, having for the first time since their marriage gone visiting to stay all night. Through the hospitality of Mr. Isaac H. Robbins the company were entertained for a few hours, and as no appearance of a wooden wedding at Peck's was in prospect they left none the worse for wear.

John Hitchcock has sold his residence on High street to L. O. Fenton for \$3600, and L. O. Fenton has sold his house and lot on Colburn Hill to Walter Phillips for \$1200.

Boston's block is now fully occupied, the four adjacent stores being respectively filled by Grant & Freeman, jewelry and fancy dealers, Fuller & King with their meat market and grocery, and Wm. H. Higgins with a complete assortment of stoves and tin ware. The Masonic Hall is splendidly furnished and pronounced by those who visit it to be equal if not superior to any out of Boston.

A WEDDING AND ITS RESULT.—Last Tuesday a couple from Duckville visited this village and were married by Father Laseo, after which, attended by a large number of their friends, they celebrated the event in native style in our streets. One of the party, Peter Sullivan, became filled with the spirit of the occasion and, being shut out of Mr. Thompson's store, he made an assault upon

the door of the billiard saloon which was also closed against him. Constable Hastings, coming along, attempted to pacify Peter, but the latter hauled off his coat and wanted to fight. His friends finally took him in charge and after a good deal of floundering in the mud he was loaded into a wagon which started towards Duckville. But the belligerent feelings of Peter were aroused, causing him to break away from his friends, and return to the assault upon the billiard saloon. By the time he had split one panel of the door, sheriff Newton arrived and Peter was reluctantly marched off. He was subsequently brought before Justice Collins on a charge of drunkenness. Peter pleaded his own case, and seemed to think a man could not be drunk unless he stumbled off the sidewalk or fell in the mud, but the Justice thought differently and fined him \$5 and costs, about \$14 in all, which he paid, and promised to pay for the door, or another writ would have been served upon him. Peter is not a stranger to police courts, yet some allowance should be made for wedding occasions, especially just before the season of Lent.

WHAT WE WANT.—There are signs of prosperity in this village such as have not been exhibited for fifteen years. Business men, realizing the facilities here offered, are anxious to establish manufactories of various kinds, and there seems to be two impediments to their doing so, namely, the want of buildings for shops, and the want of tenements. One hundred tenements could be rented in a week's time if they were to be had, and with the present high cost of building material this want is likely to continue for some time. However, were streets opened and building lots offered for sale at fair prices many parties would be induced to put up houses. It is not sufficient that imaginary streets are laid out. They should be thrown open, the lots staked off and offered for sale. The merchant, desirous of trade, does not fill his shelves with goods and keep the doors of his store locked. He puts out a sign, he opens his doors, he advertises, and customers flock in and buy. One gentleman proposes buying the Park, lay it out into streets, put up a number of houses himself, and give away twenty lots to persons who will build; but the Agricultural society do not propose to sell the Park, and argue that there is room enough for streets without the Park, which is true; but the difficulty is to get the streets. In the line of wants, we want better sidewalks. If each man would furnish a good walk in front of his property we should not have to complain of this matter, but all men are not public spirited, hence a sidewalk association is needed. We also want more shade trees set out, and a small park in front of the Nassawanno and Palmer Houses. The latter can be supplied at a cost of a few hundred dollars, and it will add largely to the beauty and attractiveness of the village. There are other things wanted here to make our village what it should be, but we have already named quite as many as we shall be likely to get for the next year or so.

DROWNED.—A French boy about 10 years of age, by the name of Jaques, was drowned at Gilbertville Tuesday last. In breaking off pieces of ice to see how good the dim, he accidentally broke the large piece on which he was standing, and was immediately carried over the falls. The body was seen once afterwards, but was carried down stream with the masses of ice, and has not yet been recovered.

WHAT AN IDEA!—Hall's Journal of Illinois, which claims to be the highest authority in medical science, has taken a stand against married people sleeping together, but thinks they had better sleep in adjoining rooms. It says that kings and queens do not sleep together, then why do other people?

Nonsense, Doctor! Do you suppose every married couple can afford two rooms and two beds for themselves? Why, we suppose that nine-tenths of the people get married for the purpose of making this saving.

DO HURR HIM.—A bridegroom at his wedding supper at Memphis, lately gave utterance to the following delightful speech:—"To-night I shake hands with the past. I live henceforth in future joys. An unknown door is opened wide, and I enter an abode of perfect bliss."

THE NEW CURRENCY.—The new five cent fractional currency has been printed at the Treasury Department. In size it compares favorably with the old issue; the paper, however, is much inferior. Instead of the vignette of Washington it bears that of S. M. Clark, chief of the printing bureau. The back of the note is green.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.—A well known manufacturer in Berkshire County went to New York in November last, and bought a quantity of cotton, and the next morning, just as he was taking the cars to return, he was offered \$75,000 for his bargain. Thus in one night he made this amount just in the rise of cotton.

ANSWERED.—Very little doubt exists that J. T. Tomlin, the prominent merchant of Quincy, Illinois, whose mysterious disappearance and supposed foul murder in Chicago, and which caused such an excitement about seven weeks ago, has absconded with his pockets full of greenbacks.

FACTORY BURNED.—The cotton waste factory of Howard Brothers, in Springfield, was destroyed by fire Friday night. The building contained a steam engine and boiler, considerable machinery and a large amount of stock, all of which will prove a total loss. The loss will probably be from \$24,000 to \$25,000, on which there is an insurance of \$21,000.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.—A German physician, who recently died at the age of 109 years, left word that he prolonged his life by sleeping with his head to the North, by which means the iron in his system was magnetized. He must have had an iron constitution.

SUICIDE BY STARVATION.—A Mr. Dodd, of Warren, Ill., resolved to starve himself to death, and for nine days abstained from food and drink. He took a little rice-water daily, after that, but had become too weak to rally, and died on the thirteenth day.

THE BLACKFEET INDIANS had no sooner got their presents after making their treaty at Fort Benton, than they began their old work of drinking, gambling, thieving, and finally murdering.

WOMEN ACCEPT A PEEVAGE.—The Queen of England has offered to Lady Palmerston a peerage in her own right, with remainder to her son, Hon. Mr. Cooper. Lady Palmerston declined it, desiring no change in her position.

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JOHN F. FISK, Proprietor.

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L. DIMOCK, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Center Street Palmer House Block.

NASSAWANNO HOUSE, by J. W. Weeks, opposite the depot.

NEWTON & Co., Dealers in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Crockery, Glassware, &c., Nassawanno Block.

N. PIER, Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, and Marble Works.

PERLON BUSBY, Millwright and Engineer. Waterfalls surveyed, and power computed.

S. W. SMITH, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, &c.

S. G. NEWTON, Deputy Sheriff, for Hampshire County.

SMITH & SHAW, Dealers in Dry Goods, and Groceries, opposite the depot.

S. R. LAWRENCE & Co. will pay the highest Market Price for Hides and Skins delivered at their Shop.

WM. BARNES & Co., Dealers in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

W. H. MERRIAM, Carrier and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Leather.

WOOD & ALLEN, Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.

W. W. CROSS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery, Carpets, and Crockery Ware.

W. A. R. E.

BYRNS & Co., Staple and Fancy Bakers, opposite the Hotel, Main Street.

DANIEL HOLDEN, Undertaker, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Perfumery, &c. Agent for the sale of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ.

D. HOLDEN & SON, Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Rubber, Toys, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Tobacco, Cigars, Fruit, Ice Cream, Confectionery, Oysters, Soda Water, &c., &c., Ely's Block.

F. D. RICHARDS, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

G. C. HOLDEN, Dealer in Fruit, Confectionery, Rice, Cakes, Oysters, Ice Cream, Fancy Articles, and Perfumery of all kinds.

GEO. ROBINSON, Dealer in Hardware, Agricultural and Mechanical Tools, Paints, Oils, and Glass, Furniture and Wooden Ware. Especial attention given to Framing Pictures.

G. K. CUTLER, Bookseller and Stationer, and dealer in Paper Hangings.

H. O. CARL, Refreshment Saloon, and dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Fruit, &c.

J. M. AIKEN, Photographer and dealer in Rustic and Oval Frames, Albums, &c., Ely's Block.

J. R. LAWTON's is the place to buy Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Valises.

L. C. WHITE & Co., Manufacturers of and Dealers in every variety of American and Foreign Marble, Church, Street.

MRS. A. F. STRICKLAND, Dress and Cloak Maker, Room opposite the Bank, up stairs.

D. C. MARSH, Dealer in Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin Ware, &c.

P. D. WILDS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Flour, Fish, Crockery, &c.

PETER MULLIGAN, Merchant Tailor and Manufacturer of Custom Clothing, opposite the Bank.

P. H. SAGENDORP, Dealer in Fine Watches and Jewelry. Agent for Florence Sewing Machines.

S. B. WITHERELL, Dealer in Furnaces and Stoves, and Tin, Iron and Copper Work.

WM. O. GOULD, Dealer in Millinery of all kinds, Dismal's Block, Main Street, up stairs.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

In happy homes the lights are bright,
The Christmas trees are hung;
With merry hearts and beaming eyes
The happy children come.

They know bright gifts are there for them
From an abundant store;
O, little children, in our joy
Shall we forget the Poor?

The little faces wan and sad,
The longing, wishful looks,
To windows where the toys are hung,
And gaily pictured books.

The little features, hunger pinched,
We pass in crowded streets,
The little shivering, half-clad forms,
The little naked feet.

Shall we forget the cheerless homes,
Where no joyous tread
And where no Christmas trees are hung,
No festive board is spread?

Shall we forget midst all our joy,
Why God has blessed us more?
Shall we forget He gave us wealth,
That we might give the Poor?

And when we feel how sweet it is
To have our friends around us,
Shall we forget our Saviour said
"This is sweeter far to give?"

O, no; amidst these festive scenes,
Remember all the poor;
Give to them freely, willingly,
From out your crowded store.

O, rich man in your house of ease,
Fling open heart and door,
Go spread again your festive board,
And gather in the Poor.

Remembering that beyond the sky,
There is a richer home;
That around our Father's festive board,
The Poor shall surely come.

O, yes, give always to the Poor,
And reap the rich reward;
For what is given to the Poor,
Is lent unto the Lord.

Leicester, Feb. 1866. S. F. F.

A Russian Wolf Hunt.

AN EXCITING NARRATIVE.

While connected with the American Legation in Russia, I received a very pressing invitation from Count Potowski to visit him at his estate, in the country, about twenty leagues from St. Petersburg, where he promised me some rare sport in wolf hunting.

"I think," said he, "you will find our mode of destroying these beasts sufficiently novel and exciting to repay you for your trouble."

"Don't speak of trouble, Count, in connection with a visit to your estate! I am certain I shall find myself indebted to my life!"

It was towards the close of a long dreary winter, that I found myself in very sumptuous quarters at the estate referred to, which stood upon a high eminence, commanding an extensive view of a level, open plain, which was the beginning of a wilderness that stretched away unbroken for many and many a league. It was on this open plain, now covered with a heavy incrustation of snow, that the Count proposed we should have our wolf hunt, and to me it indeed proved to be novel and exciting, and even perilous beyond anything I had ever known.

Armed with double-barreled guns and some one hundred ball cartridges apiece, the Count, a friend of his and myself set off one afternoon, in a troika, for the place where we were to begin our exciting sport—which promising it may be as new to others as to me, I will endeavor to describe it somewhat in detail.

In the first place, a troika is a sledge (in our case large enough to give ample room to three persons besides the driver) and is drawn by three horses, from which it takes its name. These horses, trained for the purpose, are harnessed to it all abreast. The one in the center, the principal beast to be relied on, and is called the "Snow Eater." The two others gallop along beside him with their heads loose, and are termed the "Furies." To manage all these properly, and the troika from upsetting, as it skims and dances over the frozen, glistening snow, up hill and down dale, requires a driver of great skill and experience. Ordinarily the upsetting of the sledge may not matter so much; but surrounded by a large pack of hungry wolves, it is certain death.

In such a sledge and in such a manner we set off, one clear, cold afternoon, for the scene of our exploits, carrying with us a half grown hog which was to serve us for bait. We reached our first destination just as the sun was sinking in the snowy bed, and the full round moon was rising to silver over the scene. Then the hug was taken out and attached to the troika by an iron chain, from four to six feet long, and the horses started forward at a brisk pace over the level, testing plain. The hog began to squeal, and the Count turned to me.

"How do you like this sport Mr. Kingston?" he said.

"I think I shall like it better when I see something to shoot, and this screaming brute gets his sharp tones a little modified," stopping my ears with my hands.

"You will have other noises to take off your attention presently," said the Count.

"Do you think we shall be fortunate enough to draw out any wolves this way?" I asked.

"Give me half an hour," rejoined the Count, "and I don't show you more wolves than you would care to face a foot, then consider me your debtor for whatever you please."

After going some distance, our hog, greatly to my relief, changed his tune from a shrill, ear-piercing squeal into something resembling a mournful whine. The sun went down, and the moon rose in full splendor, pouring over the white polished snow a brilliant light, that, by refraction, was rendered almost dazzling.

"Haik!" cried the Count, as a long, low howl came sweeping over the plain, "did I not tell you so? There is our first answer to our complaining friend behind. And there again—do you hear?—there is another!—we shall have work before us. See!" he almost immediately added, pointing away to the left, "there they come!"

I looked in the direction indicated and saw dimly in the distance, what appeared to be two or three small, moving shadows. I looked to the right and beheld more of those long, dismal howls by which one wolf calls to another, and I knew that they were gathering in force, and would soon be around us.

Our chained hog continued his plaintive cries, and the wolves fell in behind, and pressed forward till they came up within fifty yards, where, for a time, their timidity seemed to hold them. As their numbers increased, as they did every minute, the beasts at times seemed to spring from the earth in a mysterious way—their boldness increased also; and they gradually drew nearer and nearer, snarling, snarling and growling, and so frightened our horses that the driver had much difficulty in holding them down to a reasonable pace.

"Now then gentlemen," said the Count, "let us begin our sport, and Heaven send us a safe deliverance from its perils!"

With this, he fired two shots at the row of fiery eyes behind us. A sharp yell followed and one of the animals began to limp and fall back; whereupon the others, perhaps snuffing and getting a taste of his blood, sprang furiously upon him, and tore him to pieces, and devoured him in almost the time it takes me to tell it.

In two minutes more the hungry beasts were pressing forward more eagerly than ever. I fired next, and brought down another, which was torn to pieces and devoured in less than a minute, and then the furious beasts again drew nearer, and in still larger numbers.

From this moment the animals increased with startling rapidity. For more than an hour we loaded and fired as fast as we could, and for every one we shot, it appeared to me there were half-a-dozen to take its place.

Emboldened by numbers and a taste of blood they pressed up closer and closer till we could almost reach them, the foremost bounding around and snuffing at the poor hog, which was now terrified almost to death, and exerted itself to the utmost to escape from their sharp fangs.

Up to this moment I had been busily engaged and so excited with the sport as to give no thought to my own danger, but now I began to feel very uneasy, not to say alarmed. Where had all these beasts come from, and what was to be the end of the gathering? It seemed as if all Russia had poured them out on one spot. There must have been a thousand—perhaps five times that number—for I could not count them.

They had arranged themselves in the form of a crescent, the centre of the arc resting on the hog, and the two wings reaching forward to the rear of the horses, who snorted with fear and required the skill of the driver to hold them. It was a wild, impressive sight, with just enough danger to make it sublime. The heavens were clear, the moon round and full, the plain almost a dead level, and the snow milk-white, bright and glistening with here and there a thin, light covering of ice, a hard crust, that flew up in fleecy clouds like the thin spray of a waterfall, and over this we were dashing with three fiery horses abreast, and a black, rolling cloud of wolves to the right, left and rear of us, in the form of a crescent, their keen eyes looking like so many little balls of fire. We were all standing up loading and firing, the Count directly in the rear and his friend and myself to the left.

As I said, I had begun to feel somewhat alarmed, for I saw that should any accident happen, such as the fall of one of the horses, or the upsetting of the troika, we could scarcely hope to get off with life, but I did not like to mention my fears to persons who had so much experience as my companions.

At last seeing that matters were steadily becoming worse and that great was the number of our foes, they were still increasing, I ventured to say—

"Count, these ravenous beasts are pressing very close!"

"Indeed they are!" he replied taking a quick and keen survey of the whole scene. "They are getting pretty well forward, too," he pursued, with anxious glance toward the horses. "I confess I don't like that. What do you say, Paul?" he added addressing the driver.

"My Lord, I find it very difficult to manage the horses."

"Do you think we are in any serious danger now, Paul?"

"I don't like to see the beasts creeping so far forward, my Lord."

"Nor I," said I, "and I think we had better knock over a few of the foremost."

We now lay the Count's advice, directed our fire at the two horns of the crescent; but though we shot down the foremost with great rapidity, and continued to do so until our guns heated, I could not perceive that it thinned them in the least, or had any good effect. It became a conclusion, it is true; but then I thought of being an advantage to us, I this, so worked against us, by causing them to become bolder and to press around us still closer.

"By my faith!" at length exclaimed the Count in a tone that betrayed some alarm, "we must get out of this soon or the beasts will be upon us! I never saw so many before in my life, and I have shot till I am tired. Let me see, we must have fired some three hundred times apiece, and allowing that only every other shot had been effective, we must have brought down about five hundred wolves and yet they are closing around us more numerous than ever, a countless legion. One trip, one stumble, and we are gone. How now, Paul, my brave lad, are you going to get us out of this?"

"By giving the horses their heads and letting them take a steady turn to the left, so as to change the position of the whole body of pursuers."

"Are you sure of the animals?"

"I think I can trust them."

"And the troika, Paul?"

"I shall do my best, trusting to Heaven, my Lord. I think the risk far less than riding as we are."

"Then save us at your will, Paul, and look to me for a handsome reward when you shall have put us safe within the castle gates."

The next few minutes were exciting beyond anything I had ever witnessed in my life. The driver took the reins, gave a peculiar chirp and whistle, and our steeds, as anxious to escape as we, sped away like the wind. I fairly felt my heart, feeling that a crisis had come involving life and death. Away we flew, the keen air cutting our faces, the light snow

blinding our eyes, and the troika bounded over the glistening surface like a gallant boat over the billows. I watched with feeling of joy that I cannot express, they were slowly but perceptibly falling behind; that we were gaining on them—inch by inch, it was true, but still gaining on them. If the noble horses could only hold out this speed, and no accident befell us. We were all breathless with intensity of feeling—the single chirp or sharp whistle of our driver being the only human sounds that issued from our party.

Gradually the horses began to turn, slowly turn in a broad circle to the left, so as to flank the horn of the crescent. As we came gracefully around, so as in a measure to face our snarling pursuers, surprise and fear for a time threw them into confusion. Impulsively they parted and suffered us to pass through their dense ranks and homeward start before they actually escaping and leaving them behind. Then with loud and angry yells they laid down to the chase, but were no match for fleet horses, that every moment widened the space between them and their foes. Oh! how I loved the noble brutes that were so gallantly saving us.

"Bravo!" at length burst from the lips of the excited Count, "bravo, my noble steeds, and bravo, gallant driver!—this night's work shall be remembered to you all."

His words of rejoicing were distinctly changed to a cry of dismay, as one of the horses stumbled, staggered, pitched forward and came down upon his knees, checking his companions and almost hurling us upon their backs. The noble brute, as if he knew that death to all of us was threatened through him, made a tremendous struggle to regain his footing and pace, and with success, thank God! or this tale would never have been told.

In another half hour the ravenous wolves were far behind us, and an hour saw us safe within the castle gates, uttering prayers of thanksgiving for our deliverance.

The next day we rode out upon the snowy plain and found it strewn for miles with the bones of the wolves we had slain on that memorable night.

THE WAY THAT SCANDAL GOES.

An English paper contains the following, which should go the rounds. A wise man gives his friend this advice:

"If you take a house in a terrace a little way out of town, be careful to select the centre one, because a story never loses by telling, and if you live in the middle house, tales which might be circulated to your prejudice will only have half the distance to travel that they would if you lived at either extremity, so you will have twice as good a character as those residing at either end."

The following fact will prove the wisdom of my advice: The servant at No. 1 told the servant at No. 2 that her master expected his old friends the Baileys to pay him a visit shortly. No. 2 told No. 3 that No. 1 expected to have the Baileys in his house every day; No. 3 told No. 4 that it was up with No. 1, for he could not keep the Baileys out; No. 4 told No. 5 that the officers were after No. 1, and it was as much as he could do to prevent the levy of an execution in his house, and that it was near killing his poor, dear wife. And so it went on increasing until we got to No. 32; who confidently assured No. 33 that the Bow Street officers had taken up the gentleman at No. 1 for killing his poor, dear wife with arsenic, and that it was confidently hoped and expected that he would be executed."

HOW A MAN FEELS WITH HIS HEAD CUT OFF.

It is considered on all sides that the body does not feel one instant after decapitation, for the brain being the seat of sensation to the whole frame, every part of the body beneath the joint at which the latter may be divided must be deprived of feeling. But by no means follows that the head is deprived of sensation immediately after decapitation, nor that it may not retain its consciousness, and, like the head of the Irish Knight, who was killed by Saladin in the Holy War, get up and declare that it was never cut off by so sweet a scimitar, before roundly at the executioner's Legare, swear roundly at the executioner for not keeping a keener ax; but it is quite possible that it may be troubled with serious reflections upon the irreversibility of its fate, and the awfulness of its deprivation. In support of this unpleasant theory, many facts are adduced, with grave vouchers for their authenticity. Among others is the unfortunate Queen of Scots, whose lips continued to move in prayer for at least a quarter of an hour after the executioner had performed his duty. Witst states that having put his mouth to the ear of a decapitated criminal, he called him by name, and the eyes turned to the side from whence the voice came; and the fact is attested by Fontanelle, Magore, Gullotine, Nauche and Aldini. In the case of a criminal executed for that crime, at Glenz, the half closed eyes opened wide with an expression of reproach on those who stood around him.

Will the world be burned? It is not a little remarkable that the predicted burning of the world, and the circumstances attending it, as foretold in the Scripture are both natural, and have a strict coincidence with scientific probability. It is computed by French astronomers that more than fifteen hundred fixed stars have disappeared within the last three centuries. La Place says that one of these stars, situated in the northern hemisphere, gave the most indisputable evidence of having been consumed. It was so bright as to be visible to the naked eye at midday. At first dazzling white, then reddish yellow, and lastly of an ashy pale color. The configuration lasted and was visible sixteen months; when the star forever disappeared.

An exchange says when that load of Massachusetts women reaches Oregon it is proposed to found a city and call it She cargo.

It is likely that a man of straw has been in his earlier days a blade of grass.

A SPEECH ON THE GALLOWS.

The following account of the scenes attending the execution of Dr. Hughes, at Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday Feb. 9th, possesses a painful interest. The condemned, who was an intelligent and educated man, though of dissolute habits, deliberately murdered Miss Tanza Parsons who had married him not knowing that he had another wife living. He was sent to the Penitentiary for bigamy, and on being pardoned out, sought his victim to induce her to live with him again. She refused and he murdered her. When brought to the gallows the condemned man made an affecting prayer, and then made a speech of considerable length, in which he avowed his belief in Spiritualism and denounced capital punishment, calling Moses the author of the law and the greatest murderer that ever lived. We quote the concluding portion of his speech:

"This death penalty is ridiculous, and if you will consider over it you will find it is wrong. One life is as good as another. What advantage is it to take my life? None! It is not an example to deter others from crime. Did I remember this in that wild mood of drunkenness? No; I don't remember it to this hour. Yet it is the law, and we must abide by it—the law of man, but not of God. I am convinced of it. For six months now I have had every sect of religion to visit me, and they come in to tell me which is the way to heaven. Do I believe them? No! What is man's way to heaven? The same as his way on earth. Do unto others as we wish to be done to. I have thought it all over fully and conscientiously, and have come to the conclusion that my life in another world will be the same as in this, with the difference that there all will be pure. I have considered this over for six months, and intended to give my own life up to my exit out of this world. I intended to take my own life, but did not succeed. I took enough to take me out of the world, but it is the great Spirit's will that I do not, and I have not done it. Turning to the Sheriff, he said: My brother, gentlemen, this man has treated me like a gentleman from the first to the last, and Mr. Thome, my spiritual adviser, is my dearest friend. I respect him as my father. I never had a father. Gentlemen, I never knew what a father was. He is my father and I love him as a father, and feel my whole heart borne up to him as a father. And if I could, I would thank him for all his principles and doctrines. But his are my ideas. Since I have been in this prison I have had every sect of religion visit me. You cannot tell me one that I have not had to talk to me."

I argued with them on all their opinions and learned all the secrets of their heart on the matters of salvation, and dare I deny them? No. I have talked with my spiritual adviser not because I believe as he does. I love him as a father, but at the same time my mind is not his mind. I don't believe to-day—God forgive me if I say anything wrong—that Jesus Christ was the Son of God. My anatomical knowledge and everything says that the Immaculate Conception is not right. It is against nature and philosophy. It is against human nature. I believe that no pure spirit, human nature, I believe that no pure spirit, no better man ever lived on earth than Jesus Christ, and that in the spirit world he is next to the great Creator himself—as far as we know. At the same time I will say my experience tells what I know in my own soul. I know from my own experience that there is communication with those who have departed from this life. I am to-day about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, but at the same time I am sure I shall be with you after the execution as I am now. I don't believe in spiritualism particularly, because I have never seen any medium, nor have I ever seen the indications of this. At the same time every creature, I don't care who he is, will know that at some time in his life he has been influenced by some peculiar idea or sentiment he never would have thought of himself. So far as I know, I believe the doctrines of Spiritualism. I thank my spiritual adviser who has spoken to me in relation to heaven and the sufferings of Jesus Christ, and I believe in him as a mediator, but I don't believe in his miraculous birth.

I believe in him as being the purest man, the purest spirit that ever ascended on high. And I have taken the advice and counsel of Mr. Thome as a friend and father. He came in a moral way to reform every one, and he laid such a foundation in my mind that I have finally taken the belief I now have given. If I thought for a moment that I was going to brimstone and hell and that kind of a thing for all eternity, I should fear; or did I think I was going to Heaven and sit there for all eternity, and do nothing but sing, I should be a fool. They can kill this body but they cannot kill this soul. This soul soars aloft to the Great Being that gave it being. It has its works to do, and I believe in this moment that I shall be as much here after this execution as now before I believe I am here.

Sheriff—"Time is going."

Hughes—"Yes, sir."

I will say just in conclusion, the sheriff has been a brother to me. The jailer, Mr. Smith, has been a father to me. If it were his own son he could not have done more than he has done for me. God bless him. Good bye, Mr. Smith.

I go, gentlemen, not to the land of perdition, but to the land of progression, and while I admit the justice of the law of Ohio to-day I say it is foolish and vain. And if you should say to me that because the rope goes around my neck and chokes me to death that it is going to prevent any crime. I say it is foolish and vain, for, in the condition in which John W. Hughes was when he committed this crime, no example on earth would prevent any man from doing as he did. I submit to the law of the land, believing it is cruel murder to take my life. From the time I fired that pistol up to this hour I don't remember the firing of that pistol. Do you think all the examples on earth would have prevented any man in that condition from doing as I did? No, it is a mistake. No, I hope my example will not be remembered as an example of the death penalty, but for the folly of it, it is a waste of time and money. Gentlemen, good bye. At 12:45, and he commenced his speech at 12:45, and closed at 1:1. The Sheriff with eyes inflamed by weeping, then informed the condemned

that it was his painful duty to inflict on him the extreme penalty of the law. Deputy Sheriff George Ridgway, fastened the iron on his wrists, and, with the aid of the turnkey, pinioned his elbows and knees. The Doctor tore off his collar and cravat, and tossed them below with a smile. During the proceedings he said to the spectators "Good bye," and again exclaimed, "O, death! where is thy victory? and, O, death! where is thy sting?" Before the rope was adjusted he called "Mr. Kerruish, good bye!" The rope was then put around his neck, and the black cap drawn over his face. The sheriff touched the arm of the lever, and the trap instantly fell at seven minutes past one o'clock. The neck was instantaneously broken, and the body moved. There was absolutely no indication of pain, and not a perceptible tremor. The body swayed to and fro, and did not come to rest until the pulse ceased to throb.

Was it a Miracle?—Samuel G. Gidley, of Dartmouth, informs us that on one or two occasions, at intervals, he has had singular attacks, or fits, during which time he would be unable to speak or hear, but on Wednesday noon, last week, he felt oppressed in spirit and became perfectly deaf and dumb, in which state he remained until last Monday noon, transacting his business in this city and elsewhere by means of a slate and pencil. On Sunday evening he was taken very sick, and was unable to make the slightest noise, and on Monday, at his request, three ministers, Rev. Messrs. J. G. Hook, of Concord, N. H., C. E. Piper, of Boston and J. W. Thomas, of Rhode Island, who are attending the protracted meeting at the Advent Church in this city, visited him, engaged in fervent prayer, and anointed his face and mouth with oil, he remained in bed all the time, unable to rise, speak or hear, but at the conclusion of the prayers, he leaped from the bed praying God and has ever since been able to speak and hear as well as ever.—New Bedford Standard.

PREACHING TO THE POINT.—A hard shell preacher wound up a flaming sermon with this magnificent edification:

"My brethren and sisters, if a man is full of religion, you can't hurt him! There was of three Arabian children; they put 'em in a fiery furnace, hotted seven times hotter than it could be hot, and it didn't swing a hair on their heads. And there was John the Baptist; they put him in a caldron of boiling oil, and he didn't budge a hair on his head. And there was Daniel; they put him in a lion's den—and what, my fellow-travelers and respected auditors, do you think he was put in a lion's den for? Why, for prayin' three times a day. Don't be alarmed, brethren and sisters; I don't think any of you will ever get into a lion's den."

ARGUMENT AGAINST MATRIMONY.—A confirmed bachelor uses the following argument against matrimony:

Calico is a great promoter of laziness. If young men wish to accomplish anything of moment, either of head or hand, they must keep clear of the institution entirely. A pair of sweet lips, a pink waist, swelling chest, a pressure of delicate hands, will do as much to unhinge a man as three fevers, the measles, a large sized whooping cough, a pair of lock-jaws, several hydrophobias, and a doctor's bill.

A contemporary says: "There is a man up in our country who always pays for his paper in advance. He has never had a sick day in his life; never had any corns or toothache; his potatoes never rot; the weevil never eats his wheat; the frost never kills his corn or beans; his babies never cry in the night, and his wife never scolds."

An Irish judge had a habit of begging pardon on every occasion. At the close of the assize, as he was about to leave the bench the officer of the court reminded him that he had not passed sentence of death on one of the criminals, as he had intended. "Dear me!" said his lordship, "I really beg his pardon—bring him in."

The commander of a French man-of-war has been exterminating the cannibal inhabitants of a village in the island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific, they having been guilty of killing and eating the captain and their hands. A French garrison has now been placed on the island.

With persons of small ideas and weak conceptions, big words are great favorites. They are sometimes employed by men of mind when they wish to use language to conceal their thoughts. With few exceptions, however, illiterate and half-educated persons use more big words than people of thorough education.

Tread on your dog's tail, and he is profuse with his affectionate apologies, for having vexed you by a moment's howling. Tread on your cat's, and she claws your leg. Tread on your horse for an hour. I don't defend Mrs. Puss, but you are much more careful about treading on her than on the doggie. It is just the same in families.

Lycurgus asks what material makes the best bed comfortery. We don't know, being inexperienced in such matters; but would refer you to the report of the committee on some county fair, who put it in this way:—Best bed comfortery—Miss Mary Hall.

You should address the young lady at once.

How many relations have we altogether?—Ans.—Father, North and South, the ant-tribe circle, and all our foreign relations.

Faithy Fern says that the man who picks the ladies is pleased to take one of them apart sometimes.

Shrewd inquiries are being made whether the cup of sorrow has a saucer. Can any one tell us?

When is a cigar like an old wife?—When there is no match for it.

Ladies can receive a box of Dr. Velpau's Pills by mail, sealed from the eyes of the public, by enclosing one dollar and six pence, stamps to C. C. Staples, General Agent for us at Watertown, N. Y.

Agents Wanted!
To sell Silver Certificates for Gold and Silver Watches, Ladies' Jewelry, Diamond Rings, Pins, &c.,
Only \$5 Each.
For any article drawn. Retail Price from \$10 to \$250.

All Goods Warranted Genuine.
Price of Certificates 25 cents each. Liberal premiums and commission allowed to Agents.
Sample Certificates sent Free. For Circulars and terms address, Messrs. HAYWARD & CO.,
220 Broadway, New York.

To Consumers.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and the dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address,
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
1416 Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

The Great English Remedy.
Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.
PREPARED FROM A PRESCRIPTION OF SIR J. CLARKE, M. D., PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY TO THE QUEEN.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It cures all excesses, removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of pregnancy, as they may excite to abortion, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the back and limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any other dangerous ingredients.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sole agents for the United States and Canada,
JOHN MOSES, 27 Courtlandt Street, New York.
N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps, enclosed to an authorized agent will insure a bottle containing 50 Pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

B Strength to the Weak! Youth to the Aged! Strength to the Weak! Youth to the Aged! **BUCKLE'S** Life Regulator.

This preparation is unequalled as a Regulator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Buckle a household god. It will restore the youth to vigor, full in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their prime life. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invincible blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of weakness, self-abuse, or old age.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the **BUCKLE**.

THE FEMALE, the LANCHEER, the DESPAIRING (the full should give this valuable discovery a trial) will be found to differ from all other articles for the same purpose.

To Permeate.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful perseverance. It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to dyspepsia, with the first dose. A brief perusal in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever. One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sold by Druggists Generally. Sent by Express anywhere by addressing **BUTCHES & HILLIER, Proprietors, 28 Day Street, New York.**

ECLECTIC PILLS. The claims for this valued Family Pill are beyond that of any other. A test of them will not only prove this, but the greater effect of GRIPING, which has heretofore been called CHOLERA. The ECLECTIC PILLS never require over two, and seldom but one for the dose, act on the bowels without the slightest griping, a point of the greatest importance, particularly in **Chronic Constipation**.

For which take a SINGLE PILL every, or every other night. They never produce debility, and cure LUNGEON, DYSENTERY, HEMORRHOIDS, COLIC, AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, PILES, WOUNDS, LOSS OF OR IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, RASH OR BLOOD TO THE HEAD, LOSS OF APPETITE, and all Derangements of Bowels or Stomach.

Physicians or Dealers supplied in bulk. Formula and full testimonials to this GREAT ALOE DEVELOPMENT sent on demand.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, PROPRIETOR.
Practical Chemist, 9 Cornhill Street, Boston.
Agents—Wood & Allen, Palmer; H. T. Small & Co., Stafford Springs; D. Holden, Ware, Mass.

Some Folk's Can't Sleep Nights.
Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., M. S. Benn & Co., and WEEKS & POTTER, wholesale druggists, Boston, are now prepared to supply Hospitals, Physicians, and the trade, with the standard and invaluable remedy.

DODD'S NERVE.
This article surpasses all known preparations for the cure of all forms of Nervousness!

It is rapidly superseding all preparations of Opium and Valerian—the well-known result of which is to produce Constipation and other serious difficulties—as it allays Irritation, Restlessness, and Spasms, and induces regular action of the bowels and sensitive organs.

No preparation for Nervous Diseases ever sold so readily, or met with such universal approval. For Fits, Sleeplessness, Loss of Energy, Peculiar Female Weakness and Irregularities, and all the fearful mental and bodily symptoms that follow in the train of nervous debility, Dodd's Nerve is the best remedy known to science. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1. H. B. STORER & CO.,
6nd St., Proprietors, 64 John St., New York.

G LAD NEWS
For the Unfortunate.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS
are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from sexual excesses, or

Youthful Indiscretion.
Seminal Loss, Nightly Emissions, and Sexual Depravity; Genital, Physical, and Nervous Debility, Impotence, Gleet, Strain, Gonorrhea, &c., &c., &c.

Important to Females.
The celebrated Dr. Dow continues, to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty three years enables him to guarantee speedily and permanently relief in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston, N. B.—Beard furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment.

Boston, July 1, 1865.

Messrs. J. Webster & Co.—Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of my success in the use of your Vegetable Hair Invigorator. I have used several of the most popular compounds for restoring the hair, but to no purpose. I used a bottle and a half of your Invigorator, and it has turned my hair, which was quite gray to its natural color, and all the purposes of a hair dressing, cleansing the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a soft, glossy, lively appearance, like all healthy hair; and in fact is all, and more too, than you recommend it, and any one wishing to be made acquainted with it, I should be pleased to have them call on me at my office on board of steamer City of New York, and satisfy themselves it is a valuable article, and should be used by all. S. S. HARTT,
Freight Clerk, Steamer City of New York,
New London, March 28, 1865. 6m 20

Strange, But True.
Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being haunted by evil spirits, or those who are irregular, Suppression, Whites, Eruptions, King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetters or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, and all Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases. Try AYER'S SASSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SASSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurities of the blood, such as Scrophulous King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetters or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, and all Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases. Try AYER'S SASSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

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ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! **WHEATON'S OINTMENT**
Will cure the Itch in Forty-eight Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and ALL ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 60 cents. For sale by all druggists.
By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

A NEW BOOK OF CHOICE MUSIC, FOR every Pianist and Vocalist.
GEMS OF SACRED SONG,
An Elegant Collection of Sacred Music, comprising **The People's Favorite Pieces,** and the Choicest Compositions of the Best Composers, with Pleasing Pianoforte Accompaniments.

The above work forms a new volume of the popular class of Music Books known as the "Home Circle Series," comprising "The Home Circle," "The Silver Chord," "The Shower of Pearls," "Operatic Pearls," and "Gems of German Songs," all bound in uniform style, and sold at the same prices, viz.—PLAIN, \$2.50; CLUTIN, \$3.00; CLUTIN, full gilt, \$4. Sold by all Music Dealers. Copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. In Press, and nearly ready, "Gems of Scottish Song," uniform with the above.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers,
277 Washington Street, Boston.

GREAT COMMOTION
—IN—
DRESS FABRICS!

J. H. STORRS,
WARE VILLAGE,
WILL OFFER

Fast Colored Prints, .25
Good Delaines, .30
Heavy Cottons, .25
Fine do., .33
Standard Sheetings, .33
Best Tibets, 1.20
Flannels worth 1.00, for .75
GENTS' FLANNELS, in Large Variety.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!
ANOTHER SPECIAL SALE!

Having decided to make a change in business January 1, we shall make a clean thing, and close the entire stock at prices that will astonish all who attend this sale.

In order to make this sale attractive to all, we HAVE MARKED DOWN OUR GOODS from 25 to 30 per cent. less than former prices.

NEW STYLE CLOAKS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT REDUCED PRICES.
CLOAKINGS,
All prices, from \$2 to \$3 per yard.

FURS,
Ladies' Furs, great variety, at low prices.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
At Reduced Prices, until January 1, 1866.

In our **MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,** we offer a large variety of Pattern Hats, Velvet, Silk, Straw, &c., Ribbons, Wreaths, Trimmings, &c.

COME ONE! COME ALL!
and secure a chance seldom offered to purchasers of Dry Goods.

FOR THE NEXT 43 DAYS.
Very respectfully,
J. H. STORRS.
Ware, Nov. 18, 1865.

POSITIVE BARGAINS!
HAVING DECIDED TO
Retire from the DRY GOODS Business in Springfield,
I OFFER MY LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

REDUCED PRICES,
For Four Weeks Only.
J. T. ROCKWOOD,
6 Barnes' Block, . . . SPRINGFIELD, Mass.
Feb. 4, 1866. 110-3w.

NEW CIGAR MANUFACTORY!
And Wholesale and Retail Depot for
Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes,
And all Articles used by Smokers and Chewers.
THAYER & DODGE,
Nassauwango Block, Palmer.

Dealers will find in our WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, everything needed in their trade, at as reasonable prices as can be afforded, and of as good quality as can be found anywhere.

Consumers will find it for their interest to patronize our RETAIL DEPARTMENT, as our goods "can't be beat" anywhere. Please give them a trial.
Palmer, Feb. 17, 1866. 2w

SAVE YOUR SOLES.
The subscriber has re-opened his shop in the east end of the Journal Block, where he will Repair BOOTS AND SHOES, or make NEW ONES to order. From the BEST STOCK and in the BEST MANNER, and at SHORT NOTICE.

Attention also given to REPAIRING RUBBER SHOES. CALVIN HUTCHCOCK,
Palmer, Feb. 17, 1866.

"GET THE BEST."
The Florence Sewing Machine,
THE BEST MACHINE IN USE.
For Sale by CHARLES PHIPPS,
Ware, Oct. 14, 1865.

BARGAINS!

THE STOCK OF
Ready-Made CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,
Neck-Ties, &c.,
Formerly in the stock of Mr. Daniel Mulvihill,

WILL BE CLOSED OUT
REGARDLESS OF THEIR
COST!

FRENCH & NICHOLS.
Palmer, February, 1866.

\$1,500 PER YEAR!—We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED \$20 Sewing Machines

THE STEAM RAILROADS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The following statement of the condition of the steam railroads of Massachusetts, and their operations in 1865, is compiled from the last annual returns of the different corporations, made to the Legislature:

Capital stock, \$79,095,648; capital paid in, \$65,665,482; debt, \$25,068,218; total income in 1865, \$18,974,914; working expenses, \$12,801,757; net earnings, \$6,173,157; amount of dividends paid, \$3,872,317; surplus, Nov. 30, 1865, \$6,562,433; tons freight carried, 5,277,563; number of passengers carried, 20,278,055; number of passengers killed, 21; number of employees killed, 26; number of persons killed while walking or lying upon the track, 45; number of engines owned, 471; number of passenger cars, 872; number of merchandise cars, 5,512.

The amount paid by the different corporations in 1862, for taxes and insurance, was \$1,327,134. The expense of removing snow and ice from the track was \$22,704.

Of the fatal accidents to passengers (21) not one was caused through any negligence or carelessness on the part of the employees of the railroad companies.

TAKING THE PLEDGE.—At a town meeting held in Manchester, Mass., on Wednesday, it was voted to appoint forty men to thoroughly enforce the prohibitory law in that town, and the School Committee were instructed to circulate the pledge among the children of the public schools.

HORRIBLE.—A few days since, a family, consisting of a man, his wife and five children residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., were actually starving to death. An officer who was sent to the place found that the entire family had been two days without food, the father having broken his leg. The family were removed to the almshouse.

PLEN TO MEXICO.—The rebel General N. B. Forrest having heard that the Secretary of War had issued an order for his arrest and deportation to Washington for trial by a military court, has fled, it is supposed, to Mexico.

TWO PREDICTIONS.—A well known M.C. gives it as his opinion that Congress will remain in session through the year; but a citizen of Washington affirms that it will be dispersed by cholera within forty days from now.

GOOD FOR 'EM.—Generals are looking up. Four of them are talked of for Governorships of State: Geray in Pennsylvania, Chamberlain in Maine, Hawley in Connecticut, and Buisside in Rhode Island.

THE BOMB.—Last week upwards of ninety feet progress was made in the Hoosac Tunnel. Five hundred workmen are employed, one set working at night, and the other during the day.

Artemus Ward says that as a Son of Temperance he believes in temperance hotels, though as a general thing they sell poorer liquor than the other sort.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

a new discovery in medicine which STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE, by supplying the blood with its vital principle, or life element—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhea, Bile, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints,

and all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by DEBILITY, or a LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR, and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

FROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, D. D. DUNHAM, Canada East, March 21, 1865.

"I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years' standing."

"I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me as an invalid at the change, I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me."

"Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and in invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial."

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, besides many other valuable and interesting matter, will be sent FREE to any one sending us their name and residence.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY J. P. DIXMORE, 35 DEY ST., New York, SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 TREMONT ST., Boston, AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

IODINE.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER. A Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!

Containing a FULL GRAM to each ounce of water. The Most Powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative known.

It has cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms.

Ulcers, Cancers, & Syphilis, Salt Rheum, and it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, AND KIDNEY DISEASES, &c.

Price \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 for \$5.00. Dr. H. ANDERS & Co., Physicians and Chemists, 423 Broadway, New York.

Also for sale by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and by Druggists generally.

At the Drug Store of Wood & Allen. CAN be found at the leading Patent Medicines of the day, a great variety of Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Stationery, &c. Also the following articles, at the Lowest Cash Prices: Kerene, Tar, Resin, Turpentine, Rosin, Sal Soda, Cooking Soda, Pure Cream Tartar, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, pure Spices—all kinds—Coffee, Starch, Corn Starch, Tapioca, Maltina, Flavoring Extracts, Baking, all kinds, Dye Stuffs, Flower & Stems Family Dry Colors, &c., &c. All articles sold to physicians at a discount from regular prices. Prescriptions carefully prepared. Palmer, Jan. 30, 1865. WOOD & ALLEN.

C. PELOUBET & SON, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.,

"For the Best Cabinet Organ," A GOLD MEDAL, Fair of American Institute,

October 19, 1865.

"PELOUBET"

ORGANS & MELODEONS.

C. PELOUBET & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,

Respectfully invite the attention of purchasers,

the trade and profession, to the following instruments of their manufacture:

PEDAL BASE ORGANS, Five sizes, five octaves, one to three banks of keys, three to eight sets of reeds,

Prices - - - \$225 to \$600.

SCHOOL ORGANS, Four Styles, Single and Double Reed, Rosewood and Black Walnut cases.

Prices - - - \$110 to \$200.

MELODEONS, Piano style and Portable, eleven varieties, from four to six octaves, single and double Reed, Rosewood and Black Walnut cases.

Prices - - - \$65 to \$210.

Every instrument is made by competent workmen—from the best of material, under our personal supervision, and every modern improvement worthy of the name is introduced in them. Among these we would call attention to the TREMOLANTE, which has been so much admired, and can only be found in instruments of our own manufacture.

From among the many flattering testimonials of eminent Professors and Organists, we give the following extracts:

The pedals I conceive to be unapproachable in their beautiful smooth quality.—Wm. A. King.

It is a grand, good instrument, and does credit to the builder.—H. C. Folger, Troy, N. Y.

They are among the finest instruments manufactured, either in this country or abroad.—Wm. Berge, J. Mosenthal, Aptomans.

They have given universal satisfaction.—W. E. Hawley, Fond-du-Lac, Wis.

There is a peculiarly sweet and sympathetic harmony harmonizes charmingly with the voice. W. H. Cooke.

I am particularly pleased with the arrangement of the different registers.—Wm. B. Bradbury.

No other instrument so nearly approaches the organ.—The Chorister, N. Y.

This instrument has a clear superiority over anything yet introduced among us.—Independent, N. Y.

The tone and the action are excellent.—Rev. W. S. Leavitt, Hudson, N. Y.

The more we use it, the better we like it.—J. B. Hagne, Hudson, N. Y.

The Two Bank Organ Harmonium is really a gem.—J. W. Kinnient, Boston, Mass.

We have found them excellent in all points constituting a good instrument.—J. C. Cook, T. J. Cook.

It looks and sounds splendidly.—D. B. Saxton, Troy, N. Y.

The most perfect toned Melodeon I ever saw.—Guy F. North.

They fall back on such substantial merits as superiority of workmanship, beauty of tone, and reasonableness of price. And we must say that in all their respects they are well worthy of praise.—Musical Pioneer, August, 1865.

Every instrument is fully warranted, and Boxed and Shipped in New York city WITHOUT CHARGE.

Circulars, cuts, price lists, &c., sent on application to C. PELOUBET & SON, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Or J. M. Peltou, 841 Broadway, New York; Conrad Meyer, 723 Arch St., Philadelphia; W. W. Kimball, 63 Washington St., Chicago; S. Brainerd & Son, Cleveland; O. J. A. Tucker, Jackson, Mich.; W. J. Baker, St. Louis, Mo.; Wholesale Agents.

GREAT BARGAINS!

—EX—

OVERCOATS,

Business Suits,

Fine Dress Suits,

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS,

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS,

ARE OFFERED AT THE

N. YORK CLOTHING STORE,

138 MAIN ST.,

(Corner of Vernon Street)

SPRINGFIELD.....MASS.

J. A. BALDWIN.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, Representing over Nine Million Dollars of Capital.

Fire, Life, Inland Transportation, and Accident Risks.

THE undersigned will issue Policies of Insurance upon all descriptions of insurable property, at any hour, in either the following or other sound companies:

Home, of New York, assets, \$3,800,000; Niagara, of N. Y., assets, \$1,000,000; People's, of Worcester, assets, \$405,000; Charter Oak, Hartford, assets, \$360,000; Hampden, Springfield, assets, \$212,000; Conway, Boston, assets, \$230,000.

MUTUALS—Conway, of Conway, assets, \$100,310; Merchants' Farmers, Worcester, assets, \$100,310; LIFE COMPANIES—Mass. Mutual Life, Springfield, \$300,000; Equitable, New York, \$1,100,000.

ACCIDENTS—N. Y. Accident Co., \$250,000. FIRE RISKS taken at Lowest Rates, from one month to five years.

Inland Transportation Risks on Merchandise or other property, to all points west, either by rail, lake or river, taken at low rates.

LIFE RISKS taken in all departments. Insurance against Death or Injury by Accidents of every description, with or without weekly compensation while disabled, at low rates, worthy the attention of mechanics as well as of travelers.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent. Palmer, Aug. 19, 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

R. H. EDDY, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, Late Agent of U.S. Patent Office, Washington, (under the Act of 1857.)

78 STATE ST.....Opp. Kilby St.....BOSTON

After an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States, all in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries, Careless, Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents executed on liberal terms, and with dispatch.

Researches made into American or Foreign works to determine the validity or utility of Patents of Invention, and legal or other advice rendered in matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by reuniting one dollar Assignments recorded at Washington.

No Agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents, or ascertaining the validity of Inventions.

During eight months, the subscriber, in the course of his large practice, made on twice rejected applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS, every one of which was decided in his favor by the Commissioner of Patents.

Testimonials. "I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most CAPABLE and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse." CHAS. MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office." EDMUND BURKE, Late Commissioner of Patents.

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which patents have been granted, and that is now pending. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend ALL inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges." JOHN TACHART, January 1, 1866.

CONFECTIONERY STORE And Billiard Saloon. THE subscriber, having removed his saloon to No. 4 Cross Block, will keep constantly on hand Confectionery, Fruit, of all kinds, Sarsaparilla, Palmer, Oct. 21, 1865—J. H. THURSTON.

NEW STOCK OF HATS & CAPS, JUST RECEIVED BY SMITH & SHAW. Palmer, Sept. 30, 1865.

A. B. COWAN, DENTIST, Office and residence in LAWRENCE BLOCK, PALMER, MASS.

FOX & HOLBROOK, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FRESH FISH, OYSTERS, Fruit, Confectionery, Pickles and Cakes, Vegetables, Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, And SOLE AGENTS in Eastern Hampshire for Millard & Waterbury's Hudson Pale Ale. Commercial Block.....Palmer, Mass. N. Fox. Feb. 20, 1864. C. HOLBROOK.

DR. LAROOKAH'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND!

NOW is the time to use this most wonderful Magic-Like Spring Compound. It is double the strength of any other Sarsaparilla Compound.

For the Cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, Boils, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Pain in the Stomach, Side, and Bowels, Debility, and all complaints arising from Impurities of the BLOOD.

It is a SURE CURE for LIVER COMPLAINTS. DYSPEPSIA or Indigestion will find a ready cure in this Compound. SCROFULA.—This loathsome disease, which afflicts and awakens so many from our midst, can be cured by Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound.

For PUPITTING OF THE BLADDER there is nothing now before the public which can equal Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound. It is a great promoter of health and used in the spring, to remove all humors that taint the system at that season of the year.

Dr. LAROOKAH'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND has been so great a blessing to our family that we have it with LAROOKAH'S SYRUP, the best article in use for what it purports to do. Rev. N. T. SLEE, Melrose, Mass., Feb. 3, 1861.

The following letter is from Dr. B. F. Abbott, for years an eminent practitioner in the city of Boston: "I have used Larookah's Sarsaparilla Compound for two years, with the most satisfactory results."

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Consumptive Remedy. DR. LAROOKAH'S Indian Vegetable Pulmonic Syrup.

The best preparation ever made for the following complaints: Croup, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side, Night Sweats, Humors, General Debility, and the various Throat Affections and Hoarseness to which Public Speakers and Singers are liable, and all other complaints leading to CONSUMPTION.

Letter from well-known Boston Druggist of Twenty Years' Experience: "Buxton, March 9, 1865. Dr. E. R. Knights.—Having used 'Larookah's Pulmonic Syrup' myself and in my family for the last six months, I am prepared to say that it is superior to any medicine I have ever known for the positive cure of Coughs, Colds, sore throat and all similar complaints."

Rev. John C. Ingalls, of Melrose, Mass., says: "As an honest man I can say, that in my judgment, Dr. Larookah's Syrup is the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all other ailments yet discovered, having cured me of Bronchitis, of six years standing."

Prepared by S. SEVERY. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, Proprietor, Melrose, Mass.

Sold by Wood & Allen, Palmer; H. T. Small & Co., Stafford Springs; D. Holden, Ware; E. E. Towne, Monson, and by druggists and dealers generally. my20.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.

Office at the Monson National Bank.

Etina Insurance Co.....Hartford, Conn. Hartford Fire Insurance Co.....Hartford, Conn. Phoenix Insurance Co.....Hartford, Conn.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co. Springfield, Mass. Norwich Fire Insurance Co.....Norwich, Conn. New England Mut. Life Ins. Co.....Boston, Mass. Massachusetts Mut. Life Ins. Co. Springfield, Mass.

Insurance Against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON FACTORIES, STORES AND CONTENTS, DWELLING HOUSES AND BARNs, and all classes of insurable property on REASONABLE TERMS, in the best Companies. Also,

Life Insurance, effected in the best Mutual Companies. Policies issued not subject to forfeiture for the amount of premium paid.

Premiums payable annually, or in one, three, five or ten payments.

More than \$12,000,000, of Capital and Surplus, are represented at this Agency. E. F. MORRIS, Agent. Monson, July 26, 1865.

ICE-ICE!

THE undersigned are now erecting a large and commodious Ice House, of the capacity of nearly 400 tons, on Blanchard's pond, with reference to a complete and full supply of this most indispensable luxury for the household of Palmer and vicinity. The ice from this pond is made of pure spring water, free from impurities always found in dead water ponds, or rocky water from rivers, which physicians and others pronounce impure and unhealthy. We shall furnish this ice to customers at the lowest possible price, per 100 pounds or by the season, to families; and we think all parties using ice will find it to their advantage to confer with us before contracting elsewhere. BLANCHARD & THOMPSON. Palmer, Oct. 21, 1865.

GEO. S. BOSWORTH, CARPENTER AND JOINER, AND DEALER IN Doors, Sash, Blinds, Framing Timber, &c., &c. Doors, Sash, and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order. Palmer, Jan. 30

CASH PAID FOR Chestnuts, Partridges, Quails, Woodcock, &c., &c. WESTERN APPLES, For sale by the barrel. FOX & HOLBROOK. Palmer, Oct. 7, 1865.

MORE NEW GOODS

NEW THIBETS, NEW ALPACCAS, NEW COBURGS, NEW DELAINES, NEW PRINTS, NEW COTTONS, JUST RECEIVED BY SMITH & SHAW, OFFPOSITE THE DEPOT, PALMER.

FRESH GROCERIES, Dry & Fancy Goods, Boots & Shoes, &c., CONSTANTLY on hand, at LOW PRICES for cash, or in exchange for produce. Palmer, Sept. 30. SMITH & SHAW.

SMITH & SHAW,

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT, PALMER.

FRESH GROCERIES, Dry & Fancy Goods, Boots & Shoes, &c., CONSTANTLY on hand, at LOW PRICES for cash, or in exchange for produce. Palmer, Sept. 30. SMITH & SHAW.

Secured.

Feb. 26.

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DR. VELPAU'S FRENCH PILLS.

LADIES, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE. THE REAL VELPAU FEMALE PILL. [Warranted French.]

These Pills, so celebrated many years ago in Paris, for the relief of female irregularities, and afterward so notorious for their criminal employment in the practice of abortion, are now offered for sale for the first time in America. They have been kept in comparative security from the fact that the originator, Dr. Velpau, is a physician in Paris, of great wealth and strictly conscientious principles, and has withheld them from general use lest they should be employed for unlawful purposes. In overcoming Female Obstructions, Falling of the Womb, Whites, Green Stinks, Suppression, Retention, or Immoderate flow of the monthly discharges, they seem to be truly omnipotent, bursting open the flood gates from whatever cause may have stopped them; but they are offered to the public only for legitimate uses and all agents are forbidden to sell them when it is understood that the object is unlawful. Married ladies should never take them when there is any reason to believe themselves pregnant, for they will be sure to produce a miscarriage.

These Pills are entirely safe under all circumstances, being composed entirely of substances from the vegetable kingdom.

Each box has the coat of arms of the city of Paris stamped on the box, with the words "Trade Mark" in French, to counterfeits which is a misnomer, and all persons will be dealt with according to law.

Full directions accompany every box.

Ladies can obtain a box sealed from the eyes of the curious, by enclosing one dollar and six post-office stamps to any respectable druggist, or to O. C. STAPLES, General Agent for the United States, Watertown, N. Y.

For sale in Palmer by Wood & Allen, and Dr. Wm. Holbrook; in Ware by D. Holden, and in Stafford Springs by Small & Head.

Caution to Females in Delicate Health. DR. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 Knickerbocker St., Boston, is consulted daily for all diseases incident to the female system. Prolapsus Uteri or Fluctuating Suppression, and other menstrual derangements, are treated on new pathological principles, and speedily relieved, and in a very few days.

A new mode of treatment that most obstinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted person soon enjoys in perfect health.

Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the cure of diseases of women than any other physician in Boston.

Boarding accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days under his treatment.

Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole attention to an office practice for the cure of Private diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges no superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain one dollar, or they will not be answered. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Boston, August 9, 1865.

Webster's Vegetable Hair Invigorator IS PREFERRED BY ALL to any in market, because it turns gray hair to its original color, in four weeks, and is not a dye.

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